THE
North-Carolina Standard.
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum* in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:

One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - - - 25

Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&swfm.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.
Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.
Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.
March 29, 1853. 34—

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS.
October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.
A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Scutter, Dr. N. C. Whitehead, Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. } *Norfolk.*
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1863. 87—

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.

B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.

References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Boulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.
October 23, 1854. 96—1y w

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
City of Austin, Texas.
D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. G. R. FREEMAN

HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this Agency.
FIDELITY to the interests of NON-residents.
REGISTERS of land for sale, in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions, also registers of town and city lots.
LANDS located, bought and sold.
CLAIMS against the State or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans, or any of the northern cities, if desired.
A THOROUGH and intimate knowledge of the country, and the land system, insures superior locations and the best titles.
STRANGERS looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this Agency.
REGISTERS open for examination.
☞ Office in Congress Avenue.
May 20, 1854. 54—1y.

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.—ON AND after 3d July the Passenger Train will leave the Depot at Raleigh at half past 6 A. M.—stop 35 minutes at Franklinton, and reach Weldon at half past 11, in time for passengers to take the Wilmington train going South, and the Petersburg and Portsmouth trains going North.
Returning, it will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the train from Wilmington, and reach Raleigh at half past 6 P. M.
Office Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co., June 29th, 1854. } 85—tf.

FINE TABLE CUTLERY.—IVORY BALANCE Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pr. in sett.
Ivory Handled Game and Beef Carvers and Forks.
" " Butter Knives and Steels. For sale by
J. BROWN.

BRASS ANDIRONS. WIRE FENDERS, BRASS Rim. Brass Head Shovels and Tongs.
Fire Carriers and Coal Hod.
Coffee Toasters and Tea Kettles. For sale by
J. BROWN.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass. JAMES M. POOL,
Ticket Agent.
Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

DISSOLUTION. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day retired from the Wholesale Grocery and General Commission and Forwarding Business, Messers. Baker and Barraud succeeding them in the General Commission Business.
They avail themselves of this opportunity to thank their friends for the patronage extended to the , and beg leave earnestly to recommend their successors to the confidence and employment of their friends and the public generally.
WILSON & GRICE.
PORTSMOUTH, VA. Jan. 1, 1855. 17—1y.

CO-PARTNERSHIP. THE UNDESIGNED HAVE this day entered into Co-Partnership under the firm and style of BAKER AND BARRAUD, as successors to Messrs. Wilson and Grice, for the purpose of conducting Produce Brokerage and General Commission Business, for which purpose they have taken the large Warehouse occupied by Wilson and Grice.
They solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally, assuring them that all business entrusted to their care shall have prompt and personal attention.
WM. J. BAKER, of North Carolina.
THOS. L. BARRAUD, of Virginia.
PORTSMOUTH, VA., Jan. 1, 1855. 17—1y.

NEW BOOKS.—A REFUTATION OF MILNER'S "End of Controversies,"—by John H. Hopkins, D. D., L. L. D., Bishop of Vermont.
Mile Stones in our Life Journey.—by Sam'l Osgood.
Humanity of the City,—by the Rev. E. H. Chapin.
Memoirs of the Life, Exile, and Conversations of the Emperor Napoleon,—by the Count De Las Cases; 4 vols. 12mo.
Party Leaders,—by Jos. G. Baldwin, author of "The Flush Times."
My Courtship and its Consequences,—by Wikoff.
The World a Workshop,—by Ewbank.
The News-boy.
Hearts-ease,—by the author of "The Heir of Redclyffe."
Later Years,—by the author of "The Old House by the River."
Wood-notes; Or, Carolina Carols: A collection of North Carolina Poetry.
Avillion, and other tales,—by the author of "Olive," "Ogilvies," &c.
For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
March 2, 1855. 29—

WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.—A fresh supply of this popular Medicine, just received and for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

NORTH CAROLINA made Blacking, a superior article for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

ACKERMON'S & PARMERSTON'S Yeast Powders An first rate and cheap article for sale by
HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

COTTON SEED OIL.—ALL PERSONS WISHing to purchase Cotton Seed Oil will please forward their orders to
ANDREW J TERRELL.
Raleigh, Jan. 19, 1855. 17—

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have takeu the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Balttimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cullivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.
S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in NO INSTANCE did it fail to afford the MOST PROMPT AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people. L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.
F. M. CAPEHART.
Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

Dr. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.

I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,
W. P. BEAMAN.
WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.
Yours, truly,
GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.
R. R. PARKER.
Murfreesboro', Aug 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.
Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.
A. W. DARDEN.
MURFREESBORO', N. C.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.
RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.
Oct., 17, 1854. 96—tf.
For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

$25 REWARD.
RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON SAT urday morning last, a negro woman named ELLEN, about five feet eight inches high, dark complexion; and had on a purple homespun dress, and had with her a copperas-checked homespun dress. I fear she may obtain a free pass, and endeavor to escape to a free State. She is 22 years of age.
A reward of twenty-five dollars will be paid for her apprehension and delivery to me, twenty miles west of Raleigh, on the Haywood road, or for lodging her in any jail, so that I get her again.
OSBORNE BOWERS.
Wake Co. Nov. 9, 1854. 101—tf.

SAM'L. McD. TATE,
Galveston, Texas,
(LATE OF MORGANTON, N. C.)

WILL ATTEND TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE of Lands and land certificates, paying taxes, &c.
Having made arrangements with an able and reliable Attorney, will attend to the perfecting of Titles to Land and collection of debts in any part of Texas.
Refer to Col. Geo. Little, Raleigh; Col. J. R. Dodge, Rockford; Hon. T. L. Clingman; R. C. Pearson, Esq., Morganton.
February 5, 1855. 22—3m.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one dollar per annum, *payable in advance.*
A leading object of the ARATOR will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skillful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.
The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto; and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.
Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.
THOS. J. LEMAY.
Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

NEW BOOKS.—RUTH HALL—by Fanny Fern
Fudge Doings—by Ike Marvel.
Woolfert's Roost—by Washington Irving.
For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
March 2, 1855. 29—

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY MAY 16, 1855. No. 50.

PREPARATION FOR THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854-55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR. Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and price of their clothing, believing that in all respects it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of the Wholesale purchaser. Especial attenion is given at all times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.

Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:

French Black Dress'and Frock Coats,	$18 to 35
English " " " "	14 to 20
American and German " "	8 to 15

Fancy dress and frock coats of every desirable color, Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.

Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.

Cloaks, Caledonians, Julien and Talma.

PANTS—in our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.

VESTS—Rich Plush, Velvet, Grenedine, Florentine and Batatha Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.

Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Money Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. Our prices will be uniform and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.

To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Syc. and Dack st.
Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 88—

LEATHER FOR SPRING E SALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

FIRST PREMIUM !—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf.
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long kn as one of the most valuable in this portion of the St E. RUFFIN.
mber 23, '54. 1—swtf.

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.
EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.
Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale her place of residence in Wake County, N. C., situated five miles West of Raleigh, immediately on the Central Rail Road. The DWELLING is a very large and convenient one, handsomely situated. The outhouses are good, consisting of the Printing Office Buildings, Kitchen, Ice-house, Barn, Stables, &c., &c. There is a Well of excellent water, with a chain pump. Also a great variety of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, etc.
The Tract of Land contains 130 acres—60 acres of which is cleared and susceptible of a high state of improvement—some 20 acres being good meadow land. Other lands, if wanted, may be purchased adjoining.
In consideration of its healthful and convenient location, and many valuable improvements, it is in every respect desirable as a place of residence.
Any persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises for themselves at as early a day as practicable. G. MEREDITH.
Dec. 20 1854. 8—tf.

P. F. PESCUD,
WOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, Raleigh, N. C., IS NOW RECEIVING HIS extensive purchases for the SPRING TRADE, and the rapidly increasing demand having justified his purchasing many articles in original cases, which he has hitherto procured in small quantities, justifies him in offering unprecedented inducements to his friends and customers. To the trade—he will sell the most popular Patent Medicines at the Proprietors prices, and respectfully requests dealers and the public generally to give his stock and prices an examination before sending their orders North or elsewhere.
March 24, 1854. 37—

PROPOSALS FOR A LOANTO THE COUNTY OF CRAVEN.—In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly incorporating the "Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company," the *County of Craven* has subscribed to the Capital Stock of said company, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
In order to meet the instalments which may be due, and which may hereafter become due on said subscription, the said County proposes to negotiate a loan or loans, to be secured by the bonds of the County.
By the order directing the issue of said bonds, they will bear interest at the rate of *six per centum per annum*, payable *semi-annually* at the "Merchant's Bank of Newbern," or at the "Fulton Bank of New York," at the option of the holder. These bonds will be redeemable on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and not before, without the consent of the holder. The bonds will be issued with *Coupons* attached, which will render the collection of the interest simple and easy.
The security upon which the said bonds will be based, will be the real estate and taxable polls of the County of Craven. The present assessed *cash value of the real estate* of the county, is one million one hundred and nine thousand eight hundred and twenty-two dollars, and the *number of taxable polls* is three thousad five hundred and eighty-two.
Proposals for said loan will be received, and all other necessary information upon this subject will be furnished by the subscribers, on application to them at Newbern.
GEORGE GREEN, } Agents for
GEO. S. STEVENSON, } Craven County.
Newbern, Sept. 15, 1854.—93—tf Register will please copy

L. S. PERRY,
DENTAL SURGEON,
RALEIGH, N. C.

References:

The Faculty of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.	
Rev. Dr. Smedes, Raleigh,	Hon. Jno. H. Bryan, Raleigh,
Rev. Dr. Lacy, "	Prof. Owen, W. F. College,
Rev. Mr. McDowell, "	Prof. Wingate, "
Dr. Chas. E. Johnston, "	Prof. Wheat, Chapel Hill,
Dr. Fab. J. Haywood, "	Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald, Jackson.

April 4, 1856. 89—2m.

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh*,—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.
Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.
The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.
The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

JOS. G. B. ROULHAC,		JOHN COX, Edenton,
C. W. D. HUTCHINGS,		JOSHUA BONNER, Salem,
JNO. R. WILLIAMS,		J. H. POOL, Elizabeth City,
JOHN PRIMROSE,		F. F. FAGAN, Plymouth,
H. D. TURNER,	of Raleigh.	ALEX'R MITCHELL, Newbern,
S. W. WHITING,		W. N. H. SMITH, Murfreesboro',
T. H. SELBY,		Do.
GEO. MCNAIR, Fayetteville,		H. B. WILLIAMS, Charlotte,
J. G. WRIGHT, Wilmington,		JOHN B. BARNETT, Milton,
JAS. E. HOYT, Washington,		A. T. SUMMY, Asheville.
JAMES SLOAN, Greensboro',		

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

J. G. B. ROULHAC, *President*,
HENRY D. TURNER, *Vice-President*,
S. W. WHITING, *Treasurer*,
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary*,
JOHN H. BRYAN, *Attorney*,
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*,
S. W. WHITING, JNO. R. WILLIAMS, JOHN PRIMROSE, } *Executive Committee.*

All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in all the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.
The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.
SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.
All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

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JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary*,
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer*,
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CHARLES E. JOHNTON, M. D. } *Medical*
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WILLIAM D. COOKE,
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CHARLES B. ROOT, } *Executive Committee.*
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent.*

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.
Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to
JAMES F. JORDAN *Secretary.*

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.
At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.

JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

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All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.
Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.
Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.
Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.
Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

5,200 ACRES of TURPENTINE Land FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a tract of Pine Land containing about 5,200 acres, situated in Onslow county, adjoining the New Hanover county line. The Holly Shelter road from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Richlands, runs through it. There are 11 crops of Boxes on the land now in successful working condition, a Turpentine Still, capable of running 30 barrels, a Dwelling House, Store and Warehouse, Cooper's and Blacksmiths shops, Barns, Stables, Negro Houses, and in fact every thing necessary for the prosecution of the business; 16 mules, 6 waggons, timber carriages, &c., stock of cattle and hogs. The produce of the land is hauled 9 miles to navigable water for flat boats at all seasons of the year. The timber is hauled 5½ miles to a Creek. There is a considerable quantity of good timber on the land, and lightwood for making tar in abundance.
The above presents a favorable opportunity for Turpentine and Timber dealers, to make an investment which cannot fail to be highly remunerative. There are no Stills within 10 miles of the place, and consequently no competition in the purchase of the raw material. The subscribers having other business to attend to cannot give the place proper attention, and will sell the whole, or an interest of one-half to a competent person who will take charge of the premises and conduct the business. Apply to
WM. A. GUYER, or
J. R. BLOSSOM,
Wilmington, N. C.
September 16, 1854. 86—tf.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(BY RAILROAD,)—
eaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
eaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACHES,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACH.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
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TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

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Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.
Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.
The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

"Mr. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to POWER and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 35¼ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,
JONES & BARBEE."
June 2, 1852. 59—

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND
Machinery of Every Description.
Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.
Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.
☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.
HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING
In the Town of Warrenton, North-Carolina,
A WEEKLY NE

For the Standard.

The Numerical Strength, increase, and Organization of Roman Catholicism—The politico-Protestant view.

The cardinal dogma of the new gospel now preached by sundry self-anointed apostles of Protestantism and patriotism, are proscription of all persons of foreign birth or the Roman Catholic faith, and the entire and complete exclusion of such from all offices of trust, honor, or profit in the State. The party self-styled American, the new born zeal of whose leaders for religion is only surpassed by their inbred affection for a portion of the Apostolic fare—the loaves and fishes—profess to entertain the most profound apprehension of the influence of Roman Catholicism on public liberty, and to believe that its doctrines, numerical force, organization and increase, present and prospective, are or will be dangerous to the rights of the freemen of America. They propose therefore to guard against all danger to free institutions by the entire exclusion of Roman Catholics from office, and the partial or complete deprivation of all future immigrants of the rights of the elective franchise, as well as their equal participation in the enjoyment of the right to hold such offices as may be bestowed upon them. We shall not stop to remark upon this abnegation and repudiation of the primary, original principles of American Republicanism. Personal liberty had long before the Revolution been secured by our Anglo-Saxon ancestry—by Magna Charta, the Habeas Corpus Act, and the Bill of Rights. Security in person and property were fundamental and inalienable rights demanded by the Barons of England, and sealed with their iron gauntlets at Runnymede, centuries before these Colonies had existence even in the imagination of the poets. They were not new—they were as old as the English Constitution itself—but it was reserved to the men of '76 to enunciate to an awakening world the startling propositions that all men by nature have equal political rights, and that government cannot rightfully interfere with the exercise of the rights of conscience. The equality of citizens and religious liberty were the two new principles established by the Fathers of the Republe, and pigmies who now direct their efforts to the destruction of a monument erected by giants, vindicate themselves the propriety of their self-chosen designation of Know Nothing. They indeed know nothing of the progress of man. They indeed know nothing of the march of mind. They indeed know nothing of the immutable, eternal laws that control and guide the destiny of liberal ideas—that direct their development and secure their complete and final establishment. Nature takes no step backward, and an effort to restrain the roll of the planets in their eternal march by human contrivances and human mechanics, is not more vain and fatuitous than this attempt to turn back the ever advancing tide of liberal ideas, to resist irresistable law—and to restrain opening developments by the puny efforts of these puny Archimides.

The waters of the Missouri may be breasted for a moment by a daring mortal—but an instant sweeps him away forever, and whelms him in terrific ruin, while the river rolls on in unrippled might. We will not stop now to discuss so grand a theme, but will proceed as briefly and clearly as possible to show that these patriots do indeed "know nothing" of the history, statistics or prospects of the religion or the country whose elected champions and protectors they affect to be. Granting, for the sake of argument, the truth of their assertion that Roman Catholic domination in this country would be inimical to public liberty, which we are not prepared to admit, however, we will prove that that church is not now, nor ever can be numerically, or by reason of its organization, of sufficient strength to exert any sensible influence upon our politics. The first inquiry naturally arises as to the present position of this monstrous power. Tables 38, 39, and 40 of the census of 1850 show us that the

	Churches.	Ch. accom.	val. prop.
Methodists have	13,280	4,343,579	$14,822,870
Baptists,	9,375	3,247,029	11,020,855
Presbyterians,	4,824	2,079,690	14,543,789
Congregational,	1,706	801,835	7,979,195
Episcopal,	1,459	643,598	11,375,010
Roman Catholics,	1,221	667,823	9,256,758
Total,	36,221	13,967,449	$87,149,459

The Roman Catholics in 1850 then were sixth in denominational strength—while as compared with the aggregate they had one thirtieth of the Churches, not quite one twenty-second of the church accommodations, and not one tenth of the whole value of Church property of the country. But a comparitive view of their strength with that of the Methodists presents still more startling results, and we select them because the most powerful and most convenient for reference. The Methodist Almanac for 1854 states that there were then attached to their connexion 7,378 travelling preachers—while their local ones are estimated at 25,000. The Catholic Almanac for the same year states that they have 1604 priests of all kinds employed and unemployed. By the same authorities we find the Methodists have 1,387,562 active professing, communing church members, while no positive claim is made to the Roman Catholic population beyond 1,810,800; and allowing the most liberal number for those dioceses not included in that enumeration they cannot possibly exceed 2,000,000, who by birth, descent or association are inclined or attached to their church. This is, however, three times the number that the census shows they can accommodate in their church edifices. Allowing the same ratio to Methodism you have 12,000,000 as the Methodist population, which we suppose as nearly correct for them as the estimate of the Catholic Almanac is for its own church.

In 1854, the number of Roman Catholic schools of every kind, collegiate, female and charitable was only 550. While at the same time the Methodists had 9,074 Sunday Schools, 98,031 teachers and 504, 679 scholars. The Roman Catholics, therefore, as compared with the Methodists, have not one-fifth of the active ministers, nor one-eleventh of the churches, nor one-seventh of the church accommodations, nor one-eighteenth of the number of schools that the latter have. By the census there were in 1850, 191 religious newspapers published in the United States. According to the Almanac in 1854 there were only 22 Roman Catholic papers and periodicals then published. In 1850 there were 87,257 public schools, instructing 4,089,507 pupils. The influence of public school education is generally and truly believed to be detrimental to Catholicism. With nine times as many presses, vehicles and instruments of discussion and thought, and the enormous weight of education against it, can any man in his senses pretend now to believe Romanism dangerous as a present power. But with these odds of the religious, controversial press, and the whole tendency of the youthful mind of the country against it, there is less pretence for fear of its future aggression. The fairest mode for it indeed, is to judge its future achievements by its past success; and in order to give it every advantage in the comparison we select Louisiana, for a century and a half a Roman Catholic province, where that religion was established by law, and supported by all the prestige of governmental and social influence. It is now only fifty years since it has been opened to Protesantism, and the contest between the two religions has been progressing with every advantage on the side of Romanism. Mark the result. In 1850 there were in Louisiana:

	Churches.	Ch. accom.	Ch. prop.
Methodists,	106	30,260	$236,500
Baptists,	72	15,358	30,470
Roman Catholics,	55	37,240	1,045,650
Aggregate all sects,	306	109,615	1,782,470

In half a century of open discussion the Roman Church has entirely lost the predominance, ranking third in the number of churches, having only one-fifth of the whole number in the State, while the value of her Church property is doubtless to be attributed to the appreciation in value of her colonial acquisitions. If she cannot hold her own on her own soil with everything in her favor, what fear of her influence in the country at large, where her prospects are still more dreary according to undoubted authority? In the Christian Advocate and Journal of January 18th, 1853, the organ of the Methodists in this country—a paper with its branches we suspect unsurpassed if equalled in its circulation and influence in the world, there is an extract from a letter of Bishop England, Roman Catholic Bishop of Charleston, written in 1836, wherein he states "that in the fifty preceding years there had emigrated to this country 4,000,000 of Roman Catholics, that there were 1,000,000 here before that date, but now instead of 5,000,000 there were only 1,250,000." In the same paper there is another extract from a letter written in February, 1852, by a priest in this country to one in Ireland, who states that from emigration alone there should be here now 3,970,400
while in fact there were only 1,980,800

Showing a loss of 1,990,000

Emigration, therefore, positively weakens that church, nor has its increase been beyond its legitimate ratio within the last ten years:

	1842	1854.
Population United States,	17,069,453	25,000,000
Roman Cath. pop., by Almanacs of those dates,	1,200,000	2,000,000

Showing that in '42 they were one-thirteenth part, and in '54 between one twelfth and thirteenth part of the population, which ratio of increase will require fifteen hundred and sixty years before they can have a numerical preponderance, and Know Nothingism will have become a bye-word before that number of days shall have rolled around, we opine. This ratio however is surprising, and encouraging to Protestantism, for the famine in Ireland and the Revolutions on the Continent between '47 and '54 drove an enormously increased emigration to our shores, a very large proportion of which was Roman Catholic. We might well have expected, therefore, a much larger increase than there was in fact, without any surprise, much less alarm; the ratio of increase of that sect in the country having been shown to be imperceptible, and indeed discouraging to them. We shall consider next whether their organization is as effective, as compact or as wide spread as is continually asserted by the directors of public opinion, who "know nothing" save their own exceeding fitness for offices which Democrats now so unworthily fill. We are unable to lay before the public as specific details on this subject as on the others, for our leisure has not allowed us to search for reports and statistical statements of difficult access, and we have therefore used only those authorities readily accessible to every one; but this we do know that according to the official list of the Roman Catholic Clergy printed in the Almanac for 1854, the whole number of Jesuits—the terrible, much dreaded Jesuits, in the United States, is 185. That, according to the enemy's own statement of his forces they consist only of *one hundred and eighty-five* Jesuit priests, and that all the decency, patriotism and piety of this great country is now exercised mightily to keep in order this terrible army of Jesuits, who are overwhelming every thing, spying out every thing, sneaking into every thing in the most unaccountable, mean, lying Jesuitical manner. What may be their pecuniary resources we know not, but even if as large as the worst apprehensions of their enemies, they must surely still be feeble and powerless before the mighty array of Protestant strength. We only refer to two—and those not the most important of Protestant associations. The thirty seventh Report of the American Bible Society shows that during the year 1853 they received $346, 542.42, and distributed 799,380 Bibles and Testaments, in thirty-one different languages. That Society had in direct communication with it 2800 auxiliaries in every part of the Union, and in all there were 4000 Societies all actively engaged in the same work, employing 40,000 agents. The Methodist Missionary Society alone appropriated for the year 1854 the sum of $210,000. These two Protestant organizations, therefore, contributed and expended $556,552 in their various operations. If the Catholic Church in this country has any machinery of comparable efficiency we ought to hear of it, or to see the proof thereof. Is there any force it can bring into the field against the innumerable Bible, Tract, Sunday School, and Missionary Societies which Protestantism uses as offensive weapons?

So much then, for the past, present, and future of Roman Catholicism in the United States.

The facts and figures we have cited, prove unanswerably, we think, these three positions. 1. That the present numerical strength of Romanism is too inconsiderable to be considered politically. 2. That, from the ratio of its increase, we have nothing to apprehend as to its future position. 3. That its organization, however efficient, must still be inferior to that of Protestantism. If these are true, then where stands the party of patriotism and piety? What excuse can they offer at the bar of public opinion for cutting such capers before high Heaven? Danger to liberty is but a pretence, and such a miserably flimsy one, that few now will be found bold enough to avow it as the reason of this crusade against the vested constitutional, inalienable rights of our fellow citizens. For disguise, conceal, designate it as you will, this is but the old hate—the old bigotry of sect which from the dawn of history has waged more wars—spilled more blood—lost more lives, aye and damned more souls than any one motive controlling the mind of man. Our fathers well knew this fact, and as an eternal safeguard they declared not religious toleration, but religious liberty and equality. This fanaticism which "Knows nothing" of right and justice, is not the offspring of the Revolution, but the lineal descendant of witch burning—Quakerhanging, Puritanism—next of kin to the Blue Laws—full brother to the doctrine of legislative salvation, and righteousness by act of Assembly, preached and practised by Cotton Mather and his descendants.

"The sons of the sires of 76" indeed! They are more truly to be considered as the mulish offspring of the donkey of Boston Unitarian infidelity, out of the old mare of Federalism—incapable of propagation—blindly vicious, obstinate, unsightly, with all the worse points of sire and dam. But the true ground of patriotic opposition to this movement is, that government has no right to interfere with opinion, or the expression of opinion, save when such expression by word or act interferes with the peace, good order or safety of society. The whole history of religion is a history of persecutions, and every page bears unvarying testimony to the inefficiency of temporal power to subdue or promulgate spiritual doctrine. "The blood of Martyrs is the seed of the church" is an axiom based on universal experience, and the mental and spiritual constitution of man. Persecution has never yet eradicated heresy, Power has not yet been able to establish a creed. It may be effectual in crushing out crime and vice, and immorality, but when it attempts to grasp the immortal consciousness of right, it is vain, it is palsied before a mightier force, divinely planted and common to all, Jew and Gentile, Protestant and Mormon, and Roman Catholic. Such consciousness may be erroneous, sinful, but it is useless to seek to meet or control it by any other means than truth through reason. Persecution, too, is shortsighted and foolish at this day of the world's history, for least of all is it calculated to accomplish its ends. Roman Catholicism may bend a while before the storm, but so sure as the calm succeeds it will arise more luxuriant and stronger than ever. Look at the history of conscience in our own day. Has Protestantism been less attractive in Florence, or Romanism more repulsive in London on account of the penal enactments against them there? Have not in our own country, the derision, the scorn, the insult, the blood and fire through which the deluded followers of Jo Smith have been compelled to pass by our own citizens, been the very life and strength and soul of that singular fanaticism? Had it not been for the unreasoning violence of opponents, he had died a miserable impostor in an obscure village, and Mormonism perished in its birth; but the bullets of the Illinois mob made a martyr and a saint of a felon and a scoundrel—the fires of Nauvoo enkindled the altars of a new religion, and Utah and Mormonism are now among the prodigies of the age.

Protestantism and patriotism alike rejected the proffered aid of narrow minded fanaticism and selfishness. The defence of religion and of country will never be committed to ignorant mercenaries, but honor, justice, right alike call every citizen to the standard of the Constitution,—the spirit of constitutional liberty in the van hold aloft, a banner blazoned with the device of Democratic republicanism, "Equal laws and equal rights to all men," while the earth shakes with the tramp of thousands marching to the support and defence of the rights of their fellow citizens, sternly determined to transmit unimpaired to their children, the inheritance of liberty won for them by ancestral valor. Such we conceive to be the politico-protestant view of the new movement.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Maryland, May 2nd, 1855.

The Length of a Lady's Dress.—Mr. Ewbank formerly Commissioner of the Patent Office at Washington, in one of his mechanical essays, says: "In winter, a lady is enwraped in a hundred miles of thread; she throws over her shoulders from thirty to fifty in a shawl. A gentleman winds between three and four miles around his neck, and uses four more in a pockethandkerchief. At night he throws off his clothing and buries himself, like a larva, in four or five hundred miles of convolved filaments."

Democratic District Convention.

Pursuant to appointment a Convention of delegates representing the different counties composing the 3d Congressional District of North Carolina, convened at the town of Clinton, Sampson county, on Tuesday, May 8th, 1855.

On motion of John D. Taylor, of Brunswick, the Convention was temporarily organized by calling Dr. Wm. McKoy, of Sampson county, to the chair; and, on further motion, Wm. J. Yates, of Fayetteville, and James Fulton, of Wilmington, were appointed Secretaries, *pro tem.*

On taking the chair, Dr. McKoy made a brief but feeling and pertinent address, explaining the objects of the Convention, and characterizing the species of secret opposition now brought against the Democratic party, in terms which were severe from their truth without being bitter in their tones.

On motion, it was unanimously resolved that, in order to promote the further organization of the Convention, the delegates from the different counties be requested to come forward and record their names underneath the following caption:

The undersigned, enjoying, as they believe, the full confidence of their constituents in relation to their undeviating attachment to the great conservative principles of the Democratic party of the country—and to which principles they hereby declare themselves unalterably attached—having been appointed delegates from the several counties composing the Third Congressional District of North Carolina, for the purpose of nominating a suitable candidate to represent said District in Congress, pledge themselves to use their best exertions in the selection of such a candidate as will prove faithful to the trust reposed in him—the defender of the Constitution, the laws, and rights of the people, in opposition to any and all other political party or parties, or associations, secret or open.

The following gentlemen enrolled their names, as delegates, in accordance with the above resolution:

Brunswick, John D. Taylor, Owen D. Holmes; Bladen, Durrum Lewis, J. W. Lesesne, B. Fitzrandolph, H. H. Robinson, W. N. Whitted; Cumberland, Wm. J. Yates, Col. Nathan King, J. E. Bryan, Barth'w Fuller, J. G. Shepherd, Joseph Arey, Wm. Cade, James W. Dick, G. W. I. Goldston, A. W. Fuller, Frank N. Roberts, Arthur Melvin, Jas. Guy, John F. Byrne; Columbus, M. Powell; Duplin, Jas. W. Blount, Jas. G. Dickson, Jno. W. Hill, Wm. G. Hill, Abner M. Faison, C. I. Oates, L. Hussey, H. Williams, H. Matthis, W. J. Houston; Harnett, J. A. Spears; New Hanover, Geo. Houston, Michael Register, W. S. N. Walker, John L. Holmes, James Fulton, A. F. Newkirk, Owen Fennell; Richmond, John D. Shaw; Robeson, P. A. McEachin; Sampson, Joseph Herring, Josiah Johnson, I. W. Lane, Joel Hines, J. L. Boykin, Rich'd Parrish, Lott Rich, R. H. Rich, O. P. White, Jas. H. Turlington, F. B. Millard, Fleet Cooper, Wm. C. Draughon, Allmand A. McKoy, W. H. Smith, A. B. Chesnutt, M. I. Faison, E. F. Shaw, Thomas I. Faison, W. McKoy, G. H. Daughtry, G. W. Robinson.

On motion, a committee, consisting of one from each county, was appointed by the Chair, at the suggestion of the several delegations, to report officers for the permanent organization of the Convention. The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen on that committee:—Sampson, Thomas I. Faison; New Hanover, Michael Register; Cumberland, Josiah E. Bryan; Columbus, Marmaduke Powell; Duplin, Wm. J. Houston; Bladen, James W. Lesesne; Harnett, J. A. Spears; Richmond, John D. Shaw; Robeson, P. A. McEachin; Brunswick, Owen D. Holmes.

Adjourned until 2 o'clock, P. M.

Afternoon Session.

Two O'clock, P. M.

Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The committee to report officers, submitted the following, viz:

The Committee respectfully report the following officers for the permanent organization of the Convention:

For President:—Geo. Houston, of New Hanover;

For Vice Presidents:—H. H. Robinson, Bladen; O. D. Holmes, Brunswick; Wm. Cade, Cumberland; M. Powell, Columbus; Jas. G. Dickson, Duplin; John A. Spears, Harnett; Jno. D. Shaw, Richmond; P. A. McEachin, Robeson; Isaac W. Lane, Sampson; M. Register, New Hanover.

For Secretaries:—Jas. Fulton, Wilmington; W. J. Yates, Fayetteville.

The report was unanimously adopted and the President conducted to his seat. In an able address Mr. Houston returned his thanks for the honor done the county he in part represented, by calling one of her citizens to preside over the deliberations of the Convention, and further explained the objects of that Convention in a clear and forcible manner.

On motion of Dr. McKoy, of Sampson, a committee of one from each county in the district was appointed by the Chair, upon advisement with the several delegations, to report resolutions for the action of the Convention. The following gentlemen compose said committee: Brunswick, John D. Taylor; Bladen, W. N. Whitted; Cumberland, B. Fuller; Columbus, M. Powell; Duplin, James G. Dickson; Harnett, J. A. Spears; New Hanovor, John L. Holmes; Robeson, P. A. McEachin; Richmond, John D. Shaw; Sampson, Dr. Wm. McKoy.

The committee having retired for consultation, Wm. E. Hill, Wm. J. Houston, A. A. McKoy, and S. E. Williams, Esqs., responded to calls made upon them in speeches which were listened to with attention and pleasure.

John L. Holmes, of New Hanover, on behalf of the committee on business reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, A return to first principles and an open avowal of them, is not only right and proper, in itself, but in strict accordance with the policy and usages of the Democratic party. Be it therefore

Resolved, That this Convention, composed of delegates representing the Democratic party of the several counties of the Third Congressional District of North Carolina, gladly avails itself of this opportunity to express its unshaken confidence in the principles of the States Rights Democratic party, as promulgated in its State and National Conventions, believing the success of these principles to be essential to the well-being of the whole country, and of vital importance to the South.

Resolved, That we take pleasure in recording our warmest approval of the administration of President Pierce, an administration which has been eminently national and conservative—just to all sections and faithful to the Constitution, which has restrained extravagance and peculation, and stemmed the tide of fanaticism and outrage.

Resolved, That as Democrats and *Free Men* of N. Carolina, speaking our opinions openly and in the face of day, without quibble, evasion or concealment, we feel that duty to our country, our State and our party, imperatively demands that we should plainly and unmistakeably place on record and promulgate to the world our opposition to the practices and principles of the new secret, proscriptive and oath-bound political order, existing under the name of Know Nothings or under any other name they may select, or by which they may be known now or hereafter.

Resolved, That we regard the so-called "Know Nothing" party as antagonistic to the principles of Constitution, destructive of civil and religious liberty, at war with the teachings of the fathers of the revolution, and expressly gotten up by desperate and unprincipled politicians at the North, as an engine for the overthrow of the Democratic party, and endeavoured to be foisted upon the people of the South by the same Northern influences and for the same purposes of Northern aggression.

Resolved, That the thanks of the people of this district are eminently due to their late able and faithful representative Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, for his course while in Congress, and that we, on behalf of the counties we represent, tender to him our own thanks and those of our constituents, with our warmest wishes for his continued happiness and prosperity in what ever pursuit he may be engaged.

It being decided to go into ballot for the selection of a candidate, the following resolution was submitted by James Fulton of New Hanover, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the vote of the several Counties represented in this Convention shall be counted on the basis of the popular vote cast by such Counties at the election in August last, for the Democratic Candidate for Governor, and that a vote of two-thirds shall be necessary to a nomination.

The voting was then proceeded with *viva voce* with the following result.

First Poll.

For T. D. McDowell.—Brunswick, 435; Bladen, 620; Columbus, 512; New Hanover, 1,109.—Total 2,676.

For Warren Winslow.—Cumberland and Harnett, 1,473; Duplin, 1,060; Sampson, 860.—Total 3,393.

For T. A. Norwood.—Robeson, 782; Richmond, 116.—Total 898.

Second Poll.—same as above.

Third Poll.

For T. D. McDowell.—Brunswick 435; Bladen 620; Columbus 512; New Hanover 1,109; Robeson 782; Richmond, 116.—Total, 3,574.

For Warren Winslow.—Cumberland and Harnett, 1,473; Duplin, 1,060; Sampson, 860.—Total 3,393.

Convention took a recess until 8 o'clock.

Evening Session, 8 o'clock, p. m.

Convention came to order. J. A. Spear, Esq., of Harnett, moved that that county be allowed to cast her vote separately from Cumberland. In consequence of the difficulty of arriving at the exact vote to which Harnett would be entitled upon the basis adopted for the government of the Convention, namely, the popular vote cast for Governor Bragg in August last, the Convention decided to lay Mr. Spear's motion on the table.

The Convention then proceeded to vote for a candidate as follows:

Fourth Poll.

For T. D. McDowell.—Brunswick, 435; Bladen, 620; Columbus, 512; New Hanover, 1,109.—Total, 2,676.

For Warren Winslow.—Cumberland and Harnett, 1,473; Sampson, 860; Duplin, 1,060.—Total, 3,393.

For J. G. Shepherd.—Robeson, 782; Richmond, 116.—Total 898.

Fifth Poll.

For T. D. Macdowell.—Brunswick, 435; Bladen, 620; Columbus, 512.—Total 1,567.

For Warren Winslow.—Cumberland and Harnett, 1,473; Sampson, 860; New Hanover, 1,109.—Total 3,442.

For Wm. J. Houston.—Duplin, 1,060; Robeson, 782; Richmond, 116.—Total, 1,958.

Sixth Poll.

For T. D. McDowell.—Brunswick, 435; Bladen, 620; Columbus, 512; Robeson, 782; Richmond, 116.—Tota, 2,455.

For Warren Winslow.—Cumberland and Harnett, 1,473; Duplin, 1,060; New Hanover, 1,109; Sampson, 860.—Total 4,502.

Seventh Poll.

For T. D. McDowell.—Bladen, 620, Columbus. 512; Robeson, 782; Richmond, 116.—Total 2,030.

For Warren Winslow.—Cumberland and Harnett, 1,473; Duplin, 1,060; New Hanover 1,109; Sampson, 860; Brunswick, 435—total, 4,937.

A two-thirds vote being 4,645, and Mr. Winslow having received over that number of votes, he was declared duly nominated, and the nomination was made unanimous in the midst of much applause.

A Committee, consisting of one from each county in the District, was appointed to wait on Mr. Winslow, inform him of his nomination, and invite him to visit the Convention, and signify to the members of the Convention his acceptance of the position to which he had been called by the action of that body. During the absence of the committee, able and interesting addresses were made by J. G. Shepherd, C. G. Wright and B. Fuller, Esqrs.

The committee appointed to wait upon Mr. Winslow, having returned in company with that gentleman, the chair invited his attention to the action of the Convention, and the desire of the members to hear from him personally. The preamble and resolutions forming the platform of the Convention having been read for the information of the nominee, he, in compliance with the expressed desire of the Convention, proceeded to state his views upon the various topics of present and vital importance to the country and to the Democrtic party, placing himself squarely and fully upon the platform of the party as enunciated by the Convention, and accepting the nomination tendered, relying upon the patriotism and sound principles of the Democratic party of the District to aid him in bearing their banner triumphantly in the coming contest.

Mr. Winslow's appearance in the Convention, and his remarks announcing his acceptance of the nomination, were greeted with enthusiastic and long-continued applause.

On motion,

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby tendered to the President and Secretaries for the very able and courteous manner in which they have discharged their respective duties.

On motion.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Democratic papers of this District, and that the Democratic press of the State generally be requested to copy.

The Convention having transacted the business which called it together—adjourned *sine die*.

GEORGE HOUSTON, *President.*

H. H. Robinson, O. D. Holmes, Wm. Cade, M. Powell, Jas. G. Dickson, John A. Spears, John D. Shaw, Isaac W. Lane, P. A. McEachin, M. Register, } *Vice Presidents.*

Wm. J. Yancy, James Fulton, } *Secretaries.*

From the Asheville News.

Thunder Still Sharper.—We present below the strong statement of Capt. J. H. Wilde, a highly respectable citizen of the northern part of the County and an influential member of the Baptist Church. He regards it as his duty to expose the deception of Know Nothingism as fully as possible. The dark order will soon be completely unmasked, and stripped of the last vestige of its disguise; and "Sam" will stand before the country in all the deformity of his original sin. There is one point, however, on which we wish to be enlightened. In this county, as well as in Henderson, while administering the oath to members we learn that a *cross*, of paper or pasteboard, was placed on the Bible; and we understand the same mode is used at other places. Why was this thing done? Is it because that the Bible by itself is not holy enough for the order to swear on; or is it because under all their hypocritical abuse of the Catholics, they have a secret, sneaking liking for their custom of parading the cross on all occasions? Will not some of the initiated enlighten us on this point? Come, gentlemen, it is useless to try longer to keep up your concealement. If you will not voluntarily make a clean breast, we shall be obliged ourself to exhibit you in the open sunshine.

Jewell Hill, April 18, 1855.

Editor of Asheville News:

Sir—With a view of making more geneally known than I can otherwise do, certain acts, which I think the public ought to know, I ask you to publish this statement. During the Court week at Asheville, on Tuesday, I was strongly urged to join the Know Nothings, and went at their invitation into the office of Dr. Candler. There were a number of persons present, whose names I do not purpose to give unless it shall hereafter become necessary. One gentleman in my presence was sworn on the Bible to keep secret all the proceedings of the order, and also to vote for its candidates. I was then called on to take a similar oath. Before doing so, however, I asked if by joining the order I would be prevented from voting for Mr. Clingman, if I thought proper to do so. I was told in reply that I would, for if I joined the order I must vote for its nominee. I then asked if I should find the society a bad one, and should leave it for that reason, whether I would be at liberty to disclose its doings; and I was told that I would not, for that my oath would bind me to secresy always. While I was putting these question, I heard it said by some of the persons in the room in a whisper, "we had better let him out," and I immediately left, refusing to take the oath. I do not propose now to give the names of the parties present, but I am perfectly willing to do so, and will do it if I am in any way attacked by them.

J. H. WILD.

Test:

David Farnsworth,
J. B. Jervis.

A Tragedy.—Buffalo, May 8.—Advices from Fort Leavenworth give an account of the murder of Macomb Clark by Lawyer McCrea, on account of an election difficulty, McCrea jumped into the river and attempted to escape. He was, however, overtaken. Handbills were issued calling on the people to avenge the murder, and it was rumored that McCrea had been lynched and his house burned.

By Authority.

Laws of the United States.

Passed at the second session of the Thirty-third Congress of the United States.

[Public No. 13.]

AN ACT to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a Register to the Barque Martha.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be issued, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, a register for the barque "Martha," of Charleston, in the State of South Carolina, formerly a British vessel, called the "Laporie," but now owned by John W. Caldwell, a citizen of the State of South Carolina, the said vessel having been brought into the port of Charleston in a disabled condition, and condemned as unworthy and sold, and which he caused to be repaired and refitted for use: *Provided*, It shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that the cost of the repairs made in the United States, after the purchase of the said vessel by the present owner, exceeds three fourths of the original cost of building a vessel of the same tonnage in the United States.

Approved, January 25, 1855.

[Public 16.]

AN ACT to authorize the issue of a Register to the Bark Foundling, of Boston.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to admit to register the bark Foundling, of Boston, she having been picked up at sea with no one on board, and brought into the port of Boston, libelled and sold at auction by the United States marshal, and purchased by William C. Fay, of Boston, her present owner, and put in perfect repair by him.

Approved, January 26, 1855.

[Public 17.]

AN ACT to authorize the issue of a Register to the Bark Colonist, by the name of The Lilly.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be issued, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, a register to the British brig Colonist, by the name of The Lilly, now owned by Christian F. Funch, of the city of New York, in the State of New York: *Provided*, It shall be proved to the satisfaction of said Secretary that the cost of the repairs made in the United States after the purchase of the said vessel by the present owner is equal to three fourths of the value of said vessel at the time of said repairs.

Approved January 31, 1855.

[Public 29.]

AN ACT to amend "AN ACT making Appropriations for the Improvement of certain Harbors and Rivers," approved August thirteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the section reading as follows: "For reopening a communication between Albemarle Sound, North Carolina, and the Atlantic Ocean, by the construction of a break-water across Croatan Sound, fifty thousands dollars," be amended by striking out the words "by the construction of a break-water across Croatan Sound."

Approved, February 14, 1854.

[Public 30.]

AN ACT for the Construction of a Military Road in Oregon Territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of thirty thousands dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the construction of a military road from Astoria to Salem, in the Territory of Oregon; the said road to be constructed under the direction of the Secretary of War, pursuant to contracts to be made by him.

Approved February 17, 1855.

[Public 31.]

AN ACT making an Appropriations for a Territorial Road in the Territory of Nebraska.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of constructing a territorial road from a point on the Missouri River, (opposite the city of Council Bluffs,) in the Territory of Nebraska, to New Fort Kearney, in said territory, there be, and hereby is, appropriated the sum of fifty thousand dollars.

Approved February 17, 1855.

[Public, 32].

AN ACT for the Erection of a Military Post on or near the Pembina River in the Territory of Minnesota, and for other Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of five thousand dollars, out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, for the erection of a military post in the Territory of Minnesota, on the line of forty-nine degress north latitude, on or near the Pembina River.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, for the establishment of military posts in the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, at such points in said territories as the Secretary of War may designate, the sum of ten thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated.

Approved February 17, 1855.

[Public 33.]

AN ACT to regulate the Salaries of the District Judges of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the judges of the district courts of the United States shall receive, as compensation for their services, the following yearly salaries, to be paid quarterly from the treasury of the United States, to wit:—

The judges of the districts of the State of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, New Jersey, Iowa, and Wisconsin, two thousand dollars.

The judge of the northern district of Florida, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

The judges of the western district of Virginia, North Carolina, eastern, western, and middle districts of Tennessee, northern and southern districts of Mississippi, western district of Pennsylvania, western district of Louisiana, Texas, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, eastern and western districts of Arkansas, Illinois, and Michigan, two thousand five hundred dollars.

The judges of the districts of Georgia, South Carolina, eastern district of Virginia, northern district of New York, northern and southern districts of Alabama, two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

The judges of the districts of Maryland, Massachusetts, eastern district of Pennsylvania, southern district of Florida, and southern district of California, three thousand dollars.

The judge of the eastern district of Louisiana, three thousand five hundred dollars.

The judge of the southern district of New York, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

The judge of the northern district of California, five thousand dollars.

Approved February 17, 1855.

[Public 34.]

AN ACT making an Appropriation for completing the Public Buildings of Oregon Territory, and Minnesota.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of sixty-seven thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, granted and appropriated, out of any unappropriated money in the treasury, to defray the expenses of completing the public buildings in the Territory of Oregon, which are now commenced and partially completed.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That of the said sum of sixty-seven thousand dollars the sum of forty thousand dollars shall be expended, according to the provisions of the act of the legislative assembly relating to the public buildings of the territory, in completing the penitentiary; and the sum of twenty-seven thousand dollars shall be expended, according to the provisions of said act, in completing the state-house, or house for the meeting of the legislative assembly: *Provided*, The commissioners elected to superintend the erection of said buildings shall cause the said money to be so expended as to insure the completion of said buildings without additional expense to the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of eleven thousand five hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to complete the territorial capitol and build a workshop for the territorial prison in the Territory of Minnesota, in accordance with estimates made by the agent appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, said sum to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Approved February 17, 1855.

[Public 35.]

AN ACT to establish an Additional Land District in the Territory of Oregon.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the land lying south of the fourth standard parallel, in the Territory of Oregon, be, and the same is hereby, created a new land district, to be called the Umpqua district; the land-office for which shall be established at such place within said district as the President shall from time to time direct, and the officers for which shall be appointed in the same manner, and have the compensation, powers, duties, obligations and responsibilities, that are prescribed in the sixth section of the act approved July seventeen, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, entitled "An act to amend the act approved September twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and fifty, to create the office of surveyor-general of the public lands in Oregon," etc.: *Provided, however*, That this act shall not go into effect until three months after its passage.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the district lying north of the fourth standard parallel in said territory shall be known as the Willamette land district.

Approved, February 17, 1855.

(*To be Continued.*)

Morning Star Institute.—The spring session of this Institution will close by examination and exhibition on the 7th and 8th of June next.

The fall term will commence under the charge of M. Y. Chappell on Monday the 2nd July. Students admitted at any time during the session, yet it is preferred they be present at the opening of the school.

Board can be obtained in the village and vicinity at from 6 to $8 per month.

For further particulars address

BENJ. J. BLOUNT, *Chm'n of Com.*
Nashville, N. C., May 11, 1855. 1074—1w1w.

Ten Dollars Reward.—A reward of ten dollars will be paid by the Commissioners of the City of Raleigh for information that will lead to the detection of the person or persons who damaged the hose belonging to the Fire Department.

WM. DALLAS HAYWOOD, *Intendant.*
May 1, 1855. 47—3t.

"Small Stores" and "Candles"—1855-1856.

Navy Department,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.
May 5, 1855.

PROPOSALS, sealed, and endorsed "Offer for Small Stores," or "Offer for Candles," or "Offer for Salt-water Soap," as the case may be, will be received at this bureau until 3 o'clock, p. m., on Thursday, 7th day of June next, for furnishing and delivering, (on receiving twenty day's notice) at the United States navy yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New York; and Gosport, Virginia, such quantities only of the following articles (excepting the salt-water soap and the candles, for each of which separate proposals and contracts will be made) as may be required or ordered from the contractor by the chief of this bureau, or by the respective commanding officers of the said navy-yards, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1856, viz:

Boxes, shaving	Combs, coarse
Brushes, shaving	Combs, fine
Brushes, scrubbing	Grass for hats
Brushes, shoe	Jack-knives
Brushes, clothes	Razors, in single cases
Buttons, navy vest

The Standard.

RALEIGH. WEDNESDAY. MAY 16, 1855.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

HILLSBOROUGH, May 2, 1855.

To the Delegates appointed to nominate a Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fourth Congressional District.

GENTLEMEN: George W. Thompson, Esq., who was nominated for Congress by the Convention at Franklinton on the 18th of last month, having declined the nomination, I hereby call upon you to re-assemble at Franklinton on FRIDAY, the 18th instant, for the purpose of making another nomination.

Allow me, gentlemen, to express the earnest hope that as many of you as can possibly attend, will do so.

J. ALLISON, *Chm'n.*

THE FRANKLINTON CONVENTION.

Bear in mind that the Convention to nominate a Democratic candidate for Congress for this District, will re-assemble at FRANKLINTON on FRIDAY NEXT, the 18th instant.

The action of this Convention will be final; and it is therefore important that *every* delegate who can possibly attend, should do so. We learn that Orange, Wake, and Johnston will be well represented; and we trust that Nash, Franklin, Granville and Warren will be there in full force.

We have recently heard from various portions of the District, and we know something of its public men; and we feel confident that the members of the Convention can cordially unite in presenting some sound and acceptable Democrat as the candidate, who will be triumphantly elected. ☞ Remember the eighteenth, and be sure, if at all convenient, to be present.☜

ORIGIN OF KNOW NOTHINGISM.

That the Know Nothing party originated in the Northern States is a matter about which there is no dispute; and that it is of recent origin we all know. The only open professions it makes is opposition to foreigners and Catholics. Whence this new-born zeal for nativeism and protestantism? Let us look behind the curtain and see.

It is well known that the great bulk of foreigners and Catholics in the United States are in the Northern States. There, also, is the great bulk of the abolitionists. Does any Southern man believe that the abolition party would reject the aid of these foreigners and Catholics if they would act in concert with them? Is the abolition party so pure and thoroughly protestant that it would not accept aid from foreigners and Catholics? No, indeed, Know Nothingism had its origin in the very fact that the foreign and Catholic voters would not co-operate with the abolitionists.

There was no Catholic among the three thousand abolition clergymen that protested against the passage of the Nebraska-Kansas act. The refusal of the Catholics to sign that protest was sufficient to array the abolitionists against them. About the same time John Mitchell established a paper in New York, in which he denounced abolitionism and called upon all foreigners to rally against them. Such appeals from such a man had a powerful influence over the foreign, and especially the Irish vote. Hence not only foreigners, but Catholics also, whether native or foreign, became odious to abolitionism; and that wiley fiend, never at a loss for subtle schemes, devised Know Nothingism, under the plea that foreigners and Catholics were about to destroy our liberties. Why did we not hear of this new ism before the famous protest of these 3000 abolition clergymen, and before John Mitchell had induced the foreign population to take sides with the South and with the Constitution? and why does it follow so closely on the heels of these events? The whole matter is explained in three words—CAUSE and EFFECT? The refusal of foreigners and Catholics to act with abolitionists was the *cause* of the effort to put them down, and the Know Nothing party is the *effect;* and in all the free States where the K. N's have obtained power, they *are endeavoring to make up their loss of foreign votes by admitting negroes to vote.* The foreigners would not vote the abolition ticket, and hence they must be deprived of the right to vote at all, and negroes substituted in their place! Is not this a beautiful party to seek an alliance with the South?

But we may be asked how it happened that so vile an ism could get a foothold in the South. We think we can, at least, explain some of the causes.

When Know Nothingism first made its appearance in the South, or at least when it first began to be talked about, it was regarded as a sort of myth, a joke, a hoax, or a harmless order of fantastics, or something of that kind. Curiosity was excited, the scheme was deeply laid, and not being open to opposition it sprang up rapidly. It arrived, too, just at a time when the Whig party was gasping its last breath over the defeat of its last principle; and the transmigration of its soul into the body of Know Nothingism was easy and natural, as soon as it felt the attraction of politics therein, and such politics as were hostile to the Democratic administration. Thus at one gulp down went the Whig party, while curiosity and false pretences swallowed even some good Democrats and a large number of bad ones. Unscrupulous Whig leaders seized upon it as their last chance for riding into power—the Whig press wheeled into rank, always ready to adapt itself to any *apparently* new position, and having already acquired great skill in such manœuvers by its former practice. The result is that what was once termed the abolition party at the North is now known as the Know Nothing party; and what was formerly styled the Whig party in the South has taken the same name. When they meet in national convention we shall see whether their chemical properties are attractive or repulsive. When Mr. Rayner and Senator Wilson come in contact, will they adhere, or will they repel each other? Both profess the same name—we shall see whether the materials are the same.

☞ We wonder if there is a Catholic parent in North Carolina that has a deaf and dumb child? If so, is not that child just as much entitled to the benevelence of the State at our asylum for the deaf and dumb as any child of Protestant parents? If so, should the superintendent of that asylum be permitted to pursue a course which would prevent the parents of that child from giving it the advantages of the State's benevolence? Could Catholic parents entrust a child to the care of the present superintendent without feeling that that child could not have justice done it—that it would be regarded with coldness and even aversion, and made a butt in the institution? The junior of Mr. Cooke's Know Nothing mammoth weekly will please not accuse us of opposing the "humane" institution. We are for extending the same humanity to all, and opposed to creating the impression on the part of any that they will not be treated with equality, which impression the Post must inevitably make.

KNOW NOTHING CONVENTION.—It is understood that the Know Nothings of this District held a Convention at Louisburg on Monday last, to nominate a candidate for Congress.

EVASION OF THE REVENUE LAW.

The following circular, from a Philadelphia house, discloses an attempt to evade the revenue law of this State, to which we invite the attention of all good citizens, and especially those officers whose duty it is to collect the taxes. This circular was sent to a gentlemen in one of the Western Counties, was by him transmitted to Gov. Bragg; and the Governor has authorized us to make it public. The same circular has no doubt been sent to other portions of the State. It explains itself, and is as follows:

"PHILADELPHIA, March 31, 1855.

We have just received a copy of the late law passed by your Legislature, laying a tax of 25 per cent. on all *Drugs, Medicines, or Nostrums*, sold as agent for the owner, if the *owner* be a non-resident of the State.

We have no alternative left but to pay the tax, or withdraw our Medicines from your State, or to add the additional tax on the retail price of the Medicines. Neither of these would appear just, to a large portion of your citizens, who prefer these Medicines to paying a physician. We, therefore, propose to sell you our Medicines, and bill them to you as sold; and we do hereby agree to take back at each settlement, whatever Medicines you may then have on hand, as part payment of said bill, at the invoice prices.

If this arrangement will suit, you will please to intimate the same to us by return mail, and we will make you a bill of the amount now charged on our books, and forward to you at once. In the meantime, do not make any sales, only as your own Medicines, until you get the bill.

Very respectfully,
LOUDEN & CO.,
84 *Arch Street.*"

Mr. Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, delivered a speech in New York City, last week, of the most ultra abolition character. The occasion was the meeting of the anti-slavery Society at the Metropolitan Theatre. He was followed by Senator Sumner and others, all of whom breathed vengeance and hatred towards the South.

This man Wilson has recently been appointed a delegate by the Know Nothing Council of Massachusetts to the Philadelphia Convention. Some of the Southern Know Nothings declare that he shall be ruled out of their National Council on account of his abolition sentiments. This declaration suggests some questions, as follows: Are not the masses of the Know Nothings in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont, Connecticut, and other free States, with Senator Wilson in the course he is pursuing? And if so, will it not be necessary to rule these States out also? And if so, what becomes of the boasted *nationality* of the Order? Again, the oaths of Southern members, it is understood, as well as the oaths of Northern members, bind them to submit to the action of a majority of the National Council; and what if the members from the free States, voting as they will according to federal population, should sustain Wilson and adopt anti-slavery resolutions? *Will not Southern members be compelled either to submit or to violate their oaths?*

Extract from the Catalogue of the University of North-Carolina, for 1855.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR 1855.—Hon. Thomas Ruffin, Gen. John G. Bynum, Robert B. Gilliam, Esq., Calvin Graves, Esq., Lewis Thompson, Esq.

ADDRESSES will be delivered during the next Commencement week: Before the Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies, by George Davis, Esq., of Wilmington. Before the Alumni Association, by Wm. J. Bingham, Esq., of Orange County. Before the Historical Society, by the Rt. Rev. Thomas Atkinson, D. D.

The Rev. Benjamin M. Palmer, D. D., of Columbia, S. C., will preach the Sermon before the Graduating Class.

☞ As the associate of the Standard is of such an obliging nature that he had rather pleasure a fool than be plagued with him, he will say to the Star editor that he heard no such expressions concerning Mr. Leach as are enquired about. We leave it to such as the Star man to hang round and skulk about to hear private conversations and report them. He ought, however, to be allowed the widest possible latitude in his manner of gathering information, for we know of no one who is more in need of that article. His necessity in this respect is only excelled by his want of political honesty and fairness.

GRAND FEAST.—"Sam" having determined to commence the millennium, has ordered a grand feast for inaugurating that "good time." He requests us to publish the following as an outline of his bill of fare:

First Course.
Catholic broth. Jesuit soup.
Second Course.
Roasted Catholic. Boiled Priest.
Third Course.
The Pope's big toe, broiled.
Fourth Course.
Fried Nuns, very nice and tender.
Desert.
Rich Irish Brogue. Sweet German Accent.

VIRGINIA.—Mr. Wise has completed his regular canvass, having performed great and important labor in the cause. The election will take place on the fourth Thursday in this month, and we look to the result with the utmost confidence. Mr. Wise claims from ten to fifteen thousand majority. Many of the Know Nothings even express doubt, or really concede already that he will be elected. What a proud and glorious triumph it will be!

HAIL STORM.—We learn there was an extraordinary hail storm in a portion of Burke county, in this State, a few days ago. Our informant says it fell in stones as big as eggs, and covered the ground to the depth of several feet, destroying all vegetation. Ground for which wheat was growing is being ploughed for the purpose of planting corn thereon.

We shall publish in our next, from the Washington Union, an article showing the birth-places of officers and employees in the service of the United States. This article thoroughly exposes the falsehoods on the subject which are being circulated by some of the Know Nothing speakers and organs.

Gov. Gardner, of Massachusetts, has refused to comply with the request of the Legislature of that State to remove Judge Loring. This is highly creditable to that functionary. It must be remembered, however, that Gov. Gardner was a party to the action of the authorities of Harvard College in rejecting Judge Loring as Law Professor. Finding that he had gone too far, he is now taking steps backwards.

The Directors of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad have declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent. We concur with the Commercial, that "in the present state of financial matters this is a handsome dividend, and speaks well for the management of the Road."

☞ The Star is mistaken in supposing that the Standard is at all "wrothy." We agree with Mr. Doub that he is entirely "too small a matter" to excite anger.

THE CROPS—PRICES, &c.

The Charleston Mercury of a late date, refering to the high prices of breadstuffs and to the fear of famine, says:

"To the South we understand the promise of the season is unusually good. On the Ashepoo and Combahee rivers there has been no lack of water, and the recent rains have supplied to the highlands all that they needed for the provision crops. We presume that the Savannah River region is safe. In our own part of the country there seems, therefore, no good cause to fear a deficiency of food.

In regard to the great staple, Cotton, it is too early to speak of the probable result. Still there must be a planting in order that there may be a gathering, with this as with other crops. The appearance of Cotton in the Low Country has depended very much on the time when it germinated. If planted early and subjected to the rude change, of April, it looks badly. If it sprouted just in the time to catch the late genial rains, it is vigorous and promising, and has the first decisive of "a good stand." In the Up Country the Cotton had not showed itself at our latest accounts, which is probably in its favor.

In the Southwest drought has been more extreme than with us, and serious anxiety has been felt in Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas as to the fate of the spring planting. A South Carolina gentleman, settled on Red River, writes to us that not less than 100,000 bales of cotton are locked up on that stream by the low water. The rivers of Texas are in much the same condition. We may hope, however, that our recent rains have extended in that direction, and broken the charm of the general drought. If our Southwestern friends are dry with us, why should, they not drink with us? And so, with our present lights, we cannot but hope that the coming season will supply us with enough to eat, and a sufficiency of the material wherewithal we may be clothed. Let us be thankful for the promise.'

The New York Evening Post says:

"The prices of household commodities have again risen in this city. Flour is $14 a barrel. At Washington market, porter-house beefsteaks of the best quality are quoted at twenty-five cents a pound, an advance of four cents on the prices of last week. Other qualities of beef have advanced from two to four cents per pound. Potatoes are held at twenty-nine cents a half peck—four cents higher than our former quotations. Game was never so scarce as at present, and in consequence Brant ducks are worth from $2 50 to $3 a pair—twenty-five to fifty cents more than last week. Redhead ducks, canvas-back ducks, widgeon ducks, patridges and prairie hens have disappeared from market for the season."

Prices of edibles in all portions of the United States are higher, probably, than they ever were before. We observe, for example, that at Little Rock, Arkansas, flour is selling at $15 per barrel, and meal at $2 per bushel; and this in the midst of one of the most fertile regions of the earth. At this place (Raleigh) flour is $11 per barrel, meal $1 to $1 10 per bushel, butter 30 cents and scarce, beef eight to ten and scarce—and every thing else in proportion. Our people are now feeling the inconvenience of having devoted too much of their time and labor to turpentine and cotton.

The late rain was of great benefit to the crops in this section. It was much needed. Still the crops do not give much promise—the weather for the last week has been chilly, and we learn that wheat, oats, and corn, though not actually suffering from drought, are making but little apparent progress. The crop of peaches, cherries, &c., will be abundant.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

The Annual Convention of the Episcopal Church meets at Warrenton, on Wednesday, 16th inst. The Rev. Dr. Atkinson, Bishop of the diocese, delivered an interesting sermon on infant baptism in Christ Church, Raleigh, on Sunday last.

We understand that the Presbyterian Church of Raleigh has in contemplation the calling the Rev. Mr. Atkinson of Virginia, (brother of the Bishop,) to take charge of the congregation, Dr. Lacy having resigned his care, preparatory to moving to Davidson College as its President. Davidson College is now a well endowed Institution. It is situated in Mecklenburg county, and we think will continue to increase in public favor under the superintendence of Dr. L. There has been no clergyman in our community more generally liked by all sorts of people than Rev. Dr. Drury Lacy.

The Rev. Dr. Palmer, of Columbia, South Carolina, delivers the Valedictory Sermon to the Graduating Class, at our University, at the ensuing Commencement.

CLERICAL POLITICIANS.—The New York Herald attributes much of the spirit of evil and of abolitionism in the Legislatures of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, to the presence in those bodies of clerical politicians. There are, in the Legislature of Massachusetts, no less than fifty Ministers of the Gospel!

☞ We refer the Star editor, "for further instruction," to the fable of the gnat that lighted on the bull's horn. His weight on the Standard is just about as much regarded as was that of the gnat.

THE COUNTERFEIT CHARLOTTE NOTES.—A letter from a subscriber at Milton, N. C., of the 2d inst., informs us that on that day he saw two counterfeit $20 bills on the Bank of Charlotte, one No. 1223, letter A, dated 19th July, 1853; and the other No. 542, letter A, dated 8th Oct., 1853.

The Salem Press mentions that some weeks since, a suspicious person was arrested at Jefferson, Ashe county, for passing $20 counterfeit bills on the Bank of Charlotte.

We fear that extensive frauds have been practised with this dangerous counterfeit, and too much effort cannot be made to put the public on their guard against it. *Fay. Obs.*

A NATURAL CURIOSITY.—The original rough draft of the Declaration of Independence in the handwritings of Mr. Jefferson, Dr. Franklin and the elder Adams, is preserved in the State Department with great care. It has been framed and placed in a box of black walnut, hung against the wall, the door of which is of one piece about two feet square. At certain angles of the room, the grain and natural marks of the piece of wood of which the door is fabricated, present a singular apperance. Without the exercise of any great fancy, a representation of the battle of Bunker Hill can be discovered, though some contend it has a great resemblance to the storming of Stony Point, or the attack on King's Mountain. It is quite a curiosity. *Wash. Star.*

SLAVE TRADE IN A SMALL WAY.—It is reported that certain whalemen of New Bedford—which is a distinguished abolition city—have been in the habit, during their voyages, of touching at negro settlements and impressing into their service numbers of the natives whom they compel to do the drudgery of ship-board, until the cargo is made up. Having made ready for home, the unfortunate blacks are cast ashore anywhere and anyhow, penniless often, and without the means of subsistence. The matter is to be inquired into. *Boston Courier.*

EXAMINATIONS.—The Examination of the Salem Female Academy will take place on Thursday and Friday, the 31st of May and 1st of June. Examination of Masonic Institute, Germanton, 28th and 29th of May; Commencement day, on Wednesday the 30th. The Examination of the Jonesville Male and Female Academies, on the 24th and 25th instant. *Salem Press.*

The Chicago Tribune, a bitter Know Nothing paper in Chicago, speaking of the recent riots in that city says: "The Irish to their credit, took no part in the matter, and on Sunday evening went quietly home from church, without forming crowds or stopping with any."

For the Standard.

MESSRS. HOLDEN & WILSON—*Gentlemen:* Having made a flying visit to Wilmington, N. C, for the purpose of seeing what was going on in the way of mechanical improvements, and to look about me for some place where I could find a location that would justify a removal, and in the least warrant a permanancy in my line of operations, I concluded that it would not be uninteresting to yourselves (from my personal knowledge of the great interest you have always evinced in such matters,) nor to some of your readers, to learn what was really going on in that part of the State, notwithstanding the great "pressure," and very "hard times" in this City.

My visit was most particularly to the "Clarenden Iron Works," and, although I had had a description of this establishment in a Wilmington paper, I must confess I was more than surprised to find such an extensive, and admirably arranged establishment. The very gentlemanly and intelligent Superintendent, Mr. Henry M. Drane, kindly interested himself in showing me through the buildings.

The first building we entered was the Foundry, which is 90 x 50 feet, 20 feet high. In this there is an improved Cupalo, equal to the best in use, capable of smelting from one hundred to eighteen thousand pounds of iron at a single blast; arrangements were being made in this department, in the way of powerful cranes and other conveniences, for executing every description of Iron and Brass Castings, from the largest to the smallest. From this we passed into the Boiler Shop, which is 62 x 50 feet and 16 feet high, and is supplied with all necessary tools for the manufacturing of Steam Boilers. In connection with the Boiler Shop is the Blacksmith Shop, which is also 62 x 50 feet and 16 feet high, and its arrangements are very complete. In this shop they are now using a powerful trip-hammer, and arrangements were being made to erect an improved Steam Hammer for the purposes of heavy forging. Unlike most other blacksmith shops, this is entirely free from the gas and smoke arising from the use of coal, as it is prevented by extraneous flues which lead from each forge to a stack chimney of not less than one hundred feet in height, situated between the blacksmith shop and the finishing shop, and through which all the smoke passes away. We next visited the Finishing Shop, which is a very spacious building 100 x 50 feet, three stories high, the lower room 16 feet, and the two upper rooms each 12 feet pitch. In the lower room we noticed quite a number of tools for planing, turning, boring and drilling heavy parts of Machinery, such as cylinders, cranks, shafts, pullies, &c. &c., and preparations were in course of progress, for a machine capable of boring or turning cylinders or fly-wheels, from one to fifteen feet in diameter. On this floor will be fitted up ready for delivery all heavy machinery and castings. The second room, which is very amply filled with lathes, planes, drilling machines, sloting engines, &c is termed the Finishing Shop, as it is designed in this department to execute all the more delicate and particular branches of turning, planing, filing, and finishing the various parts of brass, iron and steel connected with machinery, preparatory to its erection on the first floor. The third floor is occupied by the Pattern Makers, who are also well supplied with every kind of labor saving machinery adapted to, and calculated to facilitate their operations. These buildings are all of brick, and are rendered fire proof as far as they could be. The whole of this immense amount of machinery throughout the various buildings is driven by an engine of 40 horse power, which of itself is a model of neatness, beauty and economy, and reflects much credit upon the good taste of the Superintendent in its selection. The engine and boiler room, which is a connecting link between the machine shop and blacksmith shop, is 40 x 20 feet, and is, as well as all the other buildings, well lighted and ventilated, which is a very great disideratum in that locality.

This establishment is designed, as it will deserve to be, the Model Southern Machine Shop, and as I was informed by a highly intelligent gentleman, (one of the proprietors,) that it is the intention of the Company to fully test the question, whether or not a Machine Shop can be sustained in North Carolina. From the knowledge I have of the business, and the character of the gentlemen connected with it, I look upon it as a certainty; as no Southern man within the reach of this establishment, either by land or water, would do justice to the South, by passing it by, in search of any kind of machinery coming under their legitimate business, for I am well satisfied from their advantages of manufacturing and shipping, that machinery can be manufactured in Wilmington and delivered in any of the Southern States as cheap, all things considered, as it can be purchased and delivered from any Northern manufactory; and it is now for the people of North Carolina particularly to say whether or not this establishment shall be sustained, and made, as it will be, an ornament to the State.

Yours, very truly,
ENGINEER.

[Correspondence of the Standard.]

MORGANTON, May 8, 1855.

It appears that the Whig press have raised the war cry against Judge Saunders for his charge to the Buncombe Grand Jury. A most vindictive spirit is evinced towards him, and though he may care but little about it, it is due to his position and the cause of truth that the facts should be fully explained.

On Monday of Court the Judge had charged the Jury as usual, not alluding in the remotest way to the order of Know Nothings. On Tuesday, when engaged in a trial, the Foreman of the Jury handed to the Court the paper as heretofore published. It evidently took the Judge by surprise, for it was very apparent he had not expected such a thing, and was not prepared for it. He made no response at the time, and soon after took the usual recess for dinner. On his return to the Bench the Grand Jury were called in by the direction of the Solicitor, when the Judge addressed them in substance and literally in the language as heretofore published. No one, as far as I have heard, expressed any disapprobation at the time. The bar, though as you know, mostly Whig, concurred in the correctness of the charge, and a distinguished Whig leader said the law was not only correctly stated, but had been well stated by the Judge. And this was no doubt the general sentiment, and would have remained so, but for the sapient Editor of the Spectator, who thought the charge was more likely to operate against his Order than for it.

The Judge was called on to inform the Grand Jury whether a particular association, having a supposed object, to be effected by given means, rendered the parties implicated indictable. He stated, very briefly, that if the object was political it was not unlawful, unless the means resorted to were illegal. The means resorted to, agreeably to the allegation, was the administration of secret oaths. Hence it became necessary for the Judge to say whether such oaths were unlawful. And he expressed the opinion that, however improper they might be for any purpose, they were not *legally* criminal. This is the whole ground of offence, for which Judge Saunders has been so illiberally censured by the Whig press. One of these wise-acre Editors even threatened impeachment of the Judge by the Legislature! Judge Saunders, I feel confident, will treat this threat, as the public generally will, with contempt. It shows, however, the desperate character of some of the leaders of this new secret Order.

A GOOD WIFE.—A good wife should be like three things—which three things she should not be like:

First. She should be like a snail, to keep within the house; but she should not be like a snail, to carry all she has on her back.

Secondly. She should be like an echo, to speak when spoken to; but she should not be like an echo, always to have the last words.

Thirdly. She should be like a town clock, always to keep time and regularity; but she should not be like a town clock, to speak so loud that all the town may hear her.

And more especially she should not be as irregular as our Town clock *has* been.

Think of Corn selling by the cargo here at $1,20 per bushel, and Hay, if any can be obtained from dealers at all as a favor, at $1,75 a $2 per 100 lbs.! Flour, up. Rice, up. Meal, Butter, at a great distance.

Would that our Railroad and River Improvements were completed so that our up country friends could send us supplies! *Wilmington Herald.*

RESIGNATION.—Washington, May, 8.—A. Dudley Mann, assistant Secretary of State, has resigned.

Democratic Meeting in Pitt.

At a Democratic meeting held in the Court House in Greenville on Tuesday, May 8th, Col. L. P. Beardsley was called to the Chair, and Joseph L. Ballad was appointed Secretary. The following gentlemen were appointed to draft a series of resolutions, to-wit: Col. Mathew L. Carr, Dr. W. J. Blow, Peter Rives, Henry Stancel and William H. Smith. During the absence of the committee Col. Asa Biggs being called on to address the meeting, arose and in a speech of an hour's duration, reviewed the foreign and domestic policy of the Administration.

In the course of his remarks he took occasion to pay his respects to "Sam" in terms anything but complimentary—a few of whose benighted followers skulked around. The Col.'s remarks elicited loud and frequent bursts of applause, and he concluded amidst reiterated cheers.

The committee reported the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The time is now approaching when the people of this Congressional District will be called upon to elect a Representative in the next Congress of the United States; therefore

Resolved, The we, the Democratic party of Pitt county, take this occasion to express again our unshaken, unalterable devotion to the great cardinal principles of Democracy.

Resolved, That the Administration of Franklin Pierce meets with our hearty approbation and has given us renewed assurance and increased confidence in the power and will of the great Democratic party throughout the country to abide by the constitutional compact.

Resolved, That to the Democratic party alone the South must look for an impregnable barrier to resist the assaults of the different *gangs* of traitors and fanatics now joined in an unholy and secret oath-bound conspiracy against our domestic institutions and our individual rights, and we call upon and invite all true republicans to unite with us in destroying this political hydra.

Resolved, That in the new secret society known as the Know Nothings, we recognise our ancient political enemies who have so often changed their name and so seldom mended their principles, and in "Sam," their presiding genius, we trace a close relationship and strong resemblance to Sambo.

Resolved, That as republicans and followers of Washington and Jefferson, we indignantly denounce and frown upon the narrow bigotry which proscribes men for the accident of birth, or would deprive them of the right to worship God as they choose.

Resolved, That in Col. RUFFIN, our late representative in Congress, we recognise the true Democrat and the highminded gentleman, whose course as a representative has our confidence and respect; and we unanimously and earnestly recommend him as our first choice to represent us in the next Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That in order to secure a full and free expression of the sentiment of this District we recommend a Convention to be held on the first Thursday in June, in Newbern, or such other place as may seem most convenient.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to Col. Biggs for the able and eloquent speech he delivered; also to the officers for the manner in which they discharged their duties.

On motion, it was ordered that the Chairman appoint 83 delegates to represent us in the Convention.

Whereupon the Chairman appointed the following delegates: Edmond Moore, James Spain, Geo. Perkins, Rippon Ward, J. R. Congleton, William L. Perkins, Weddigan Moore, John F. Whichard, Arch. House, David House, David Fleming, John S. Smith, Willie Gurganus, Jesse Stancill, Geo. W. Andrews, W. A. Whitehurst, Willie Stancill, Peter E. Rives, Henry Stancill, Chas. Randolph, William Cobb, Canol Statin, Sidney Spain, Josephus Braddy, R. R. Foreman, Ivy Lewis, Reding Gay, Henry Harriss, J. R. Moore, D. O. Spain, G. W. Wooten, Willis R. Williams, Thomas B. Dupree, Gideon Ward, Benj. May, John May, Peter Hines, Mathew L. Carr, Thos. Phillips, Sherrod Tison, Henry Sheppard, L. P. Beardsley, John Randolph, Joseph L. Ballad, J. T. Baker, Samuel Kittrell, Stanly Kittrell, Jerry Washington, Levi Dawson, John W. Dawson, Allen Jackson, C. Kinsauls, W. H. Smith, Bryant Cox, Cannon Wilson, Spencer Brooks, Sylvester Garriss, John R. Washington, Church Moore, Edward Buck, John A. Smith, Bryant Smith, William Moore, C. J. Peterson, John M. Smith, Dr. W. M. B. Brown, Dr. Wyatt M. Brown, W. K. Delany, B. C. Pearce, Dr. W. J. Blow, J. S. Dancy, Dr. C. J. O'Hagan, W. L. Cherry, Bryant Hardy, Abner Griffin, M. G. Cherry, Thomas E. Nelson, James A. Brown, James F. Latham, Benjamin Cary, G. E. B. Singeltary, Jas. C. Albritton, James Nelson, Willie Brown, William Moore, Henry Brown.

On motion, the Goldsboro' Tribune, Raleigh Standard and other Democratic papers be requested to publish the proceedings of the meeting.

L. P. BEARDSLEY, *Chm'n.*
JOSEPH L. BALLAD, *Sec'y.*

Democratic Meeting in Granville.

On Tuesday, 8th of May, it being Court week, a very large and respectable number of the Democracy of Granville assembled in the Court House at Oxford, when, on motion of Col. Thomas J. Hicks, J. M. Stone, Esq., was called to the Chair, and W. M. Sneed, Esq., was appointed Secretary.

The Chairman having briefly explained the object of the meeting, the following resolutions were offered by N. E. Cannady, Esq., and unanimously adopted by the Convention:

Resolved, That the late Convention at Franklinton having performed the duty assigned them, is dissolved, and cannot act in the name of the Democracy of this District unless re-appointed by the people; we, the free Democratic people of Granville, desiring unanimity in the same, do hereby appoint fifty-three delegates to meet at Franklinton Depot with other delegates appointed by meetings to be held in the several counties of the District to nominate a candidate for Congress.

The following delegates were appointed, three from each captain's district:

Abraham's Plains.—R. H. Gregory, James Cooper, J. W. Stovall.

Beaver Dam.—W. H. Cannady, W. D. Allen, W. Williams.

Cedar Creek.—Irvin Morgan, N. E. Cannady, E. E. Lyon.

Country Line.—L. B. Stone, B. T. Winston, T. Hester.

Dutch.—T. B. Lyon, A. Washington, A. M. Vesey.

Eping's Forest.—W. B. Hunt, W. White, W. B. Mann.

Fishing Creek.—D. E. Bobbit, W. Bradford, J. B. Powell.

Fort Creek.—J. W. Jones, J. D. Moss, S. H. Cannady.

Goshen.—D. S. Wilkerson, W. Thomas, F. B. Currin.

Henderson.—James Turner, J. R. Duty, Rob't Hughes.

Island Creek.—W. L. Taylor, T. Satterwhite, R. B. Hunt.

Ledge of Rock.—J. M. Ashly, Jno. Nance, Jefferson Horner.

Nut Bush.—C. H. K. Taylor, J. M. Bullock, W. B. Hughes.

Oxford.—Col. T. J. Hicks, T. L. Hargrove, W. H. Jenkins.

Rayland's.—Dr. W. H. Lewis, Elby Parish, I. Cheatham.

Tar River.—Dr. W. R. Harris, Capt. J. D. Hobgood, K. H. Wainright.

Tab's Creek.—T. H. Hunt, H. Davis, J. Brummet.

On motion of Dr. Lewis the Chairman and Secretary were added to the list of delegates, and the 12th day of June be recommended as the day to meet at Franklinton.

Resolved, That any other Democrat from Granville who may be in Franklinton on that day, shall be entitled to take his seat as a member of the Convention.

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to send the proceedings of this meeting to the Editors of the N. C. Standard for publication, with the request that other Democratic papers in the District should copy.

J. M. STONE, *Chm'n.*
WM. M. SNEED, *Sec'y.*

The people of Carteret county have voted by a large majority to subscribe, on behalf of the county, $50,000 to the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad. The vote was 436 in favor to 144 against the proposition.

We regret to hear of the death of J. B. Jervis, Esq., Mr. J. was clerk of the court of equity for Madison county, a clever man and a good citizen. He died suddenly of disease of the heart.

The following letter from Hon. W. S. Ashe, was presented and read in the Democratic Convention on Tuesday last. It breathes that spirit of devotion to the country and to the Democratic party, which has always characterized the course of that distinguished gentleman:

WILMINGTON, May, 5, 1855.

To the Members of the Clinton Convention.

GENTLEMEN—I had supposed that my acceptance of the Presidency of the W. & W. R. R. Co., would have been considered as an announcement of my intention to retire from Congress, and have dispensed with the necessity of a more formal declination; but as some of my friends have not given to it that construction, propriety demands that I should inform your Convention of the fact.

This step has been taken by me, from considerations affecting my domestic affairs, which I do not consider myself at liberty to disregard. They are imperious. I avail myself of this occasion to return to my friends throughout the District, my sincere thanks for their uniform kindness to me. No vicissitude, either of weal or woe, which may affect my future life, can ever erase the remembrance of their kindness. In resuming my station as a private in the Democratic ranks, I hope my conduct will show that my confidence in the principles of our party has not been impaired by my Congressional experience, nor my energies slackened in the advocation of its cause. On the contrary, all that I saw or heard at the Federal Capitol but more strongly impressed my mind with the conviction that all of our prosperity as an Independent Confederacy, results from the predominancy in the councils of our country of Democratic State Rights principles. Our political history proves that, whenever in the Administration of the Government, these principles are disregarded, trouble and confusion ensue. Hoping gentlemen, that you may have a pleasant session, and that your labors may enure for the good and harmony of our party, I subscribe myself,

Respectfully your ob't serv't,
W. S. ASHE.

PHILADELPHIA AND LANCASTER (PA) ELECTIONS.—The Know-Nothing majority in Philadelphia, one year ago, at the election of City officers, was upwards of eight thousand. At the elections on Tuesday last, for corporative officers of that city, the majority for the highest Know-Nothing candidate was 4221!

Know-Nothing majority, in Lancaster (Pa.) one year ago, at the election for twelve School Commissioners, was upwards of 600. At the election on Thursday last, in the same city, for the same officers, the Know-Nothings were defeated by 600 majority.—And this, (says the Lancaster Intelligencer) after one of the hardest contested elections ever held in the city. The people, where this humbug started, have already had a surfeit of this proscriptive order.

MARRIED,

In this City, on the 14th inst., by Rev. Dr. Mason, Mr. Patrick Lenahan and Miss Susan Wedding.

On the 8th inst., in Chatham county, by Rev. A. W. Linsberry, William M. Johnson, M. D., Associate Editor of the Spirit of the Age, to Miss Mary E., daughter of William Albright, Esq., of Chatham.

DIED,

In Nashville, N. C., on the 30th ult., Col. Gray Bridges, aged about 72 years. He was universally beliked, and was, in the strictest sense of the word, an honest man.

At his residence, in the County of Franklin, N. C., on the 19th of April, Mr. George W. Stamper, aged 58 years.

☞ Register please copy.

THE MARKETS.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

May 12.

TURPENTINE—Sales yesterday of only 116 bbls, at $2 65 for yellow dip, and $1 70 for hard, ℔ 280 lbs.; and this morning one small parcel went at same figures. None now on market.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Further sales yesterday of 145 bbls. at 42½, and 100 do. at 43 cents; and this morning 400 do. at 42½ cents ℔ gallon. Market quiet at lowest figure at the time of closing our report.

ROSIN—In Common we notice further sales yesterday of 1,900 bbls. at $1 50 for large size bbls. and 20 bbls. No 1 at $2 ℔ bbl. No sales this morning.

TAR—Is in fair demand for shipping purposes, with light receipts. Sales yesterday of 42 bbls. at $3 05 ℔ bbl.

BACON—N. C. cured has advanced ½ cent, and is in light supply. Sales this morning of 2,500 lbs. hog round at 12½ cents ℔ lb.

CORN—A cargo of about 1100 bushels was received yesterday from Hyde county, and sold at $1 20 for 56 lbs. Retailing from vessel at $1 25.

COTTON—11 bales good middling changed hands yesterday at 9¼ cents ℔ lb. *Journal.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

May 12, 1855.

BACON, no change in price, market well supplied. CORN in demand at improved prices—sales from wagons at $1 25 ℔ bushel. COTTON still continues to improve in price—sales at 9 to 9¼ for best grades. FLOUR, no change to note—receipts light.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE 36 cents per gallon.

RAW do. VIRGIN $2 50; YELLOW DIP $2 15 to $2 25; HARD $1 15.

BEEF and MUTTON scarce and wanted. *Car.*

A SITUATION AS TEACHER WANTED. The undersigned wishes to engage in teaching about the first of July. He will graduate in June next. Satisfactory testimonials as to qualifications to take charge of a Classical and Mathematical school will be given. For further information address Dr. Wm. A. Smith, or the subscriber, at R. M. College, Va.

R. N. SLEDD.
May 15, 1855. 50—tf.

NOTICE.—PROF. CHARLES B. STUART, OF Randolph, Macon College, Va., will deliver an address before Johnston Academy on the 7th June next.

TRUSTEES.
May 15, 1855. 1074—2t.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The Examination of the Classes will begin on Monday, the 28th of May, and continue until the College Commencement, on Thursday, the 7th of June next.

The visitorial Committee of Trustees for the year 1855 consists of the following members:

His Excellency, THOMAS BRAGG, President *Ex officio* of Board of Trustees.
Hon. David L. Swain, LL. D., President of the College.
John L. Bailey,
John H. Bryan,
John R. J. Daniel,
John M. Dick,
James C. Dobbin,
John A. Gilmer,
Robert B. Gilliam,
Calvin Graves,
John D. Hawkins,
Charles L. Hinton,
John Kerr,
Walter F. Leake,
Willie P. Mangum,
Charles Manly,
James T. Morehead,
Samuel F. Patterson,
Thomas Ruffin,
Romulus M. Saunders,
Lewis Thompson,
John D. Toomer.

By order,
CHAS. MANLY, *Sec'y.*
May 11, 1855. 49—

FRANKLINTON INSTITUTE.

SEMI-ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

IT WILL COMMENCE MAY 23d AND CLOSE ON the 25th, with Rhetorical exercises by the Students. An address will be delivered by the Hon. A. W. Venable. Our patrons and the friends of education are invited to attend.

D. S. RICHARDSON, *Principal.*

OUR PRINCIPLES ARE ONWARD!

EVERY SEASON WE MAKE RENEWED EXertions to supply the wants of our numerous customers. We have this season purchased

A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

CLOTHING

And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

and to come to the point, are prepared to sell *as low if not lower* than any who sell OUR KIND OF GOODS. Our concern is connected with one of the

Largest Importing Houses

in the Union, with capital sufficient to make all purchases for the Cash, consequently the Proprietor of this

THE ONLY CLOTHING HOUSE,

(Exclusively)

IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH,

☞ **Cannot and Shall not be Undersold!** ☜

and unlike the "Town Clock" (vide Standard 28th inst.) has not ceased to *tick*, but will continue to "tick" all those and those only who make prompt payments.

☞ We are located on Fayetteville St., where we have been for the last seven years, opposite everybody.

E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, March 30, 1855. 37—

CALL AND SEE

H. L. EVANS.

NUMBER 29, CHEAP PLACE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of his old friends and customers and the public generally to his stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Bonnets, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c., which is now in store and ready for exhibition. His stock is large and well selected, and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest, particularly to the person BUYING WITH CASH, as great inducements will be offered for the **ready money.**

Call and examine, and be able of a truth to testify to the above. Opposite E. L. Harding's.

H. L. EVANS.

Raleigh, April 3, 1855. 38—

DRESS GOODS.—PLAIN FIGURED PLAIDS and Striped Silks.
Plain Black Watered do., very cheap,
Satin Plaid, Striped, Figured and Plaid Berage,
Chali, Berage De Lane, French Jackonets and common Lawns, a large assortment at very low prices,
Ginghams, Brilliantes, Plain,
Dotted and Figured Swiss Muslins.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855, 39—

BONNETS.—A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF Silk, Lace, Leghorn and White and Black Ribbons—a large assortment and very cheap,
Collars, Undersleeves, Chimizetts, Gloves,
Plain and Emb. Handk'fs, Hosiery, &c., at the same place.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

CAPS AND HATS.—BEEBE'S EX-FINE MOLEskin,
Black, Pearl and white soft Hats,
Panama, Straw and Leghorn,
Boots and Shoes—Miles' fine Pump Boots,
do. pegged do.
Robinson's Ladies walking shoes,
Black and colored Gaiters,
Gents fine summer shoes,
Brogans, Calf, Goat and various other kinds,
Ladies Fancy Shoes, Misses and Children's do.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

☞ CHANGE OF TIME! ☜

WITH VERY BRIEF REMARKS WE TAKE THE liberty to come before the public in order to declare our intentions—how we shall conduct business the present season.

"BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

Will make business prosper even in the hardest times;" for which motto we have made the fullest preparations.

Having cast a glance at our Spring Stock, we find it a little too heavy, and are fully determined to

Sell below New York Prices,

and to prevent the public from doubting our intentions, we only say: Come one, come all, and see if

SCHLOSS & BROTHER

don't sell goods almost *too low*. We are compelled to do it and we defy any of our competitors to say to the contrary!

Our Stock of

Clothing and Gents. Furnishing Goods

is beautifully selected, and made at our own manufactory. They are well got up, and will show for themselves.

We have made suitable additions to our

Ladies' Dry Goods Stock,

Also have a large stock of HATS and BONNETS.

Remember we sell Herman's best sewed Boots, warranted French Calfskin, for $6 a pair. We also have Mr. Shultz's sewed BOOTS and GAITERS constantly on hand.

☞ *Call and see before buying elsewhere.* ☜

SCHLOSS & BRO.

RALEIGH, April 4, 1855 39—

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS ARE now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car Wheels and Axles; Horse powers of various patterns; Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS.

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c., The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.

Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

REPAIRS.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

All work done in the establishment delivered either on the cars of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad or the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, or, in flats at the Company's wharf, free of charge.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.

March 22, 1855. 35—tf.

POPE & CO.,

Grocers and Commission Merchants,

PETERSBURG, VA.,

WILL GIVE STRICT PERSONAL ATTENTION to the sale of Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Cotton, &c., and pledge themselves never to buy for their own account or on commission any of the staple products of the country, in order that their undivided efforts may be given to promote the interest of those who may make consignments to them.

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

SELECT FAMILY GROCERIES. POPE & CO. GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PETERSBURG VA., Keep constantly on hand a select and extensive stock of Groceries, suitable for Planters and Families, among which may always be found:
Old Java, Laguyra and Rio Coffee,
Stewart's A B and C Refined Sugars,
Stewart's best loaf Sugars,
New crops New Orleans Molasses, in bbls, and half bbls,
Old crop Cuba Molasses, in hhds, and bbls,
Swedes and English Iron,
Sperm, adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Western Bacon, Middlings, Shoulders and Joles,
Cumberland Nails, from 3 to 20 penny weight,
March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

WINES AND LIQUORS. POPE & CO., GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PETERSBURG, VA., Have on hand a select and very superior stock of Wines and Liquors. They particularly invite attention to their
French Brandies, imported 1850 and 1851,
Old Jamaica and St. Croix Rum,
Maderia, Port and Sherry Wine,
Heidsick Champaigne, do.
Imperial Eagle " do.
St. Julien Claret do.
London Porter,
Bumgardner's very Old Rye Whiskey,
Richardson's " " "
Pure Extract of Rye,
March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

$40 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE subscriber, on the 12th of September, 1854, a negro boy named ELIAS. Said boy is a bright mulatto, a little under 6 feet high, round full face a little freckled, well featured, one of his thumbs disfigured, fleet not flat like most negroes. He may be lurking somewhere in Randolph or Guilford, or he may be endeavoring to make his way to the North-West. I will give a reward of $40 for his apprehension and confinement, if taken out of the State, and $25 if taken within the State, so that I get him. Any information concerning said boy will be thankfully received. It may be that said boy has procured free papers, but remember his thumb. My postoffice is Sandy Creek, Randolph County, N. C.

ABNER COLTRAIN.

Randolph Co., N. C., March 28, 1855. 34—tf.

LATE PUBLICATIONS.—NELLY BRACKEN, A tale of forty years ago, by Annie Chambers Bradford.
Pride and Prejudice, a novel by Miss Austen, author of "Sense and Sensibility," "Emma," "Persuasion," &c., &c.
The Pride of Life, by Lady Scott.
Amabel, a family history, by Elizabeth Wormerly.
The Sons of the Sires.
Paul and Julia, by J. C. Pitrat.
The Singers Companion.
Illustrations of Genius in some of its relations to culture and Society by Henry Giles.

For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

March 5, 1855. 36—

T. R. PENTRESS HEREBY TENDERS HIS SINcere acknowledgments for the very liberal support, heretofore given him by his patrons and friends in the City of Raleigh and vicinity, and citizens of the State generally who have favoured him with a call, and hopes to merit and receive a continuance of those same favours, by prompt attention to the wants of those who may require his services. He may always be found at No. 15 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C., where he is prepared to furnish any and every article of Gentleman's wearing apparel, at a reasonable notice, made up IN HIS OWN ESTABLISHMENT, in the most approved style.

He respectfully calls the attention of all, to his stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which are just being received from N. York, and which are as fine and durable as can be bought in that place, and will be sold at such an advance on cost as will suit the times and enable all who wish to *encourage home manufactures*, and get really good clothing, an opportunity to do so, and not to be deceived by *Northern ready made Clothing* as they can purchase on as good terms and more lasting articles, for the same money.

He has a stock of READY MADE CLOTHING, which he is desirous of closing up, and will sell at a small advance above cost. Call if you want cheap Clothing.

☞ Paris and American fashions for Spring and Summer of '55 just received.

All persons indebted to the subscriber, will please call and settle by Cash or Note, as his last six months business falls due the first day of April, 1855, and the accounts bear interest from each term.

April 23, 1855. 44—4t.

Great Mail Route from Hillsborough to the North, by the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad.

UNDER THE SCHEDULE RECENTLY ADOPTED on the North Carolina Rail Road, passengers can go North without detention at Raleigh or elsewhere.

On the arrival at Raleigh of the train from the west, the conductor of the Road will be in attendance to take charge of the baggage and check it to Baltimore or Washington City, whilst the passengers will be allowed an hour and a half to get breakfast and refresh themselves.

They will be conveyed to and from the Hotels in omnibuses *free of charge*.

Leaving Raleigh at 10 minutes past 7, they will reach Weldon in abundant time for all the day trains going North and South.

By this route the passenger will be at no trouble or expense about his baggage, as the conductor of this Road will take charge of, and give a check for it at the N. C. Railroad Depot.

Through Tickets from Weldon to New York, by Petersburg or Portsmouth, $12.

L. O'B. BRANCH, *Prest.*

Raleigh, April 28, 1855. 45—tf.

☞ Register, Hillsborough Recorder and Greensborough Patriot copy 1 month.

THE WORLD OF FASHION

CAN BE SEEN AT

MITCHELL'S CLOTHING STORE,

Opposite the Post Office.

NOW READY FOR INSPECTION AND PURCHASE

Desirable Clothing,

Combining beauty and economy—taste and durability.

Our clothing may be relied upon as being not only as good and cheap as any to be found elsewhere, but also as being of the newest and most becoming styles.

Besides this stock of clothing, in our establishment may be found a varied assortment of Trunks, Carpet Bags, Hats, Boots and Shoes, &c.

☞ Don't forget, opposite the P. O.

T. A. MITCHELL.

Raleigh, April 10, 1855. 1069—w6w.

TOWN LOT FOR SALE.—THE NORTHERN half of lot No. 12, containing half an acre, will be sold, the whole together or in lots of one-fourth of an acre, to suit purchasers. Terms to suit the times—long credit will be given upon bond and security. Said lot is situated in the South-eastern corner of ths City of Raleigh, and is part of the square formerly occupied by Will. H. Haywood, jr., deceased, as a garden.

Immediate posession can be given, and any information concerning the sale by application to the undersigned.

The undersigned would prefer to sell at *private* sale. If not sold before, said lot will be exposed to *public* sale, on the 21st of May next, being Monday of May Court, at the Court House door, in Raleigh, on a credit of 12 months—purchase money bearing interest from date—satisfactory security required.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD.

Raleigh, April 16, 1855. 42—w&swtd.

Register will please copy till day of sale.

ALDEN'S INDEX TO THE REPORTS OF THE Decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, From Dallas' Reports to 14 Howard, inclusive.—The above work is now completed, and just issued from the press. It consists of three royal octavo volumes, containing over twenty-one hundred pages, twenty-five hundred distinct articles or heads, and forty-three thousand references, exhibiting the principles adjudicated, enabling any person, with great facility, to find any point decidedby the Supreme Court of the United States, from its organization to 1st January, A. D., 1854. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh May 4, 1855. 47—

TOLLAR'S LAWS OF EXECUTORS.—A few copies for sale by

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh May 4, 1855. 47—

NEW BOOK OF TRAVELS.—TRAVELS IN Europe and the East, by Samuel Ireneas Prince, with engravings, in two volumes. For sale by

H. D TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, May 3, 1855. 47—

THE LITERARY LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE of the Countess of Blessington, by R. R. Madden, M. K. J. A., in two volumes. For sale by

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, May 3, 1855. 47—

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.—PURSUANT TO A deed of trust executed to me, as trustee, by the Rev. Bennet T. Blake, I shall proceed to sell, on the premises in the city of Raleigh, on the 5th of June, lots No. 182, 183, situated on Hillsboro' street, one square West of the Capitol. The lots contain about one acre of land and are bounded by Hillsboro,' M'Dowell and Morgan streets. The location is one of the most desirable in the city, being sufficiently near the business portion of the city to be convenient, and sufficiently retired from the noise and bustle for the comforts of a private residence. There are on the lot two dwelling houses, with fine stables, kitchens and all necessary out-houses.

Persons desiring to examine the premises can do so by calling at the office of the North Carolina Star.

TERMS.—A credit of twelve months, with interest from date.

ALONZO T. MIAL, *Trustee.*

May 2, 1855. 47—w4t.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, NASH COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1855. A. B. Bains, Administrator of Dinah Taylor, *ex.* Rolen Polen, Tinah Polen, Wesley Polen, David Bone and wife Dinah, Wyatt Polen, Rebecca Polen, Patsey Polen, James Bartholomew and wife Nancy, Ada Munn John Munn, Alexander Ricks, Rody Ricks, Wm. B. Polen Dinah Taylor, Samuel Fuller and wife Sally.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants in this case are non-residents, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six weeks for them to come forward and plead, answer or demur, or judgement will be taken *pro confesso* against them.

Witness: Wm. T. Arrington, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Nashville, this 3d day of April, A. D. 1855.

WM. T. ARRINGTON, C. C. C.

April 10, 1855. 40—6w.

(Pr. Ad'v. $5 62½c.)

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, NASH COUNTY, February Term, 1855. A. B. Bains, Administrator of Ruthy Morgan, *ex.* Ezekial Morgan, Wright Morgan, Moses Morgan, Jackson Morgan, Reuben Murray and wife Toppen, Gray Morgan, Joseph Morgan and wife Cherry Ann Smith, James Morgan, Irvin Finch and wife Susan.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants in this case are non-residents, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Standard for them to come forward and plead, answer or demur, or judgement will be taken *pro confesso* as to them.

Witness: Wm. T. Arrington, Clerk of our said Court, at office in the town of Nashville, this 3d day of April, A. D. 1855.

WM. T. ARRINGTON, C. C. C.

April 10, 1855. 40—6w.

(Pr. Ad'v. $5 62½c.)

TEACHERS WANTED.—THE TRUSTEES OF Wilson Institute wish to engage the services of a male teacher to assist in the instruction of the English and Classical classes, and discharge the duties of Principal in his absence. Also for the Female Department, a young lady to give lessons in Music on the Piano and Guitar, to instruct the Latin and a portion of the English classes. Those desiring the situation will please address either of the subscribers at Wilson, N. C., stating terms, and forwarding testimonials of character and scholarship. The next session of the Institute will open on the second Monday in July.

E. W. ADAMS *Prin.*
B. H. BARDIN,
Sec'y. Board Trustees.

Wilson, April 24, 1855. 45—4w.

Medical Society of the State of North Carolina.

THE NEXT ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Medical Society of the State of North Carolina will be held in the town of Salisbury, on Tuesday the 15th of May, 1855.

Delegates, permanent members, and the profession generally are requested to attend.

S. S. SATCHWELL, M. D.,
Sec. N. C. Medical Society.

April 13, 1855. 41—td.

☞ Salisbury papers copy till day of meeting.

MUSTER ROLLS OF THE SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812, detached from the N. C. Militia in 1812 and '14, published in pursuance of Resolutions of the General Assembly, of Jan. 28, 1851, under the direction of the Adjutant General.

Copies of this work may be obtained by addressing the subscriber. Price one dollar, free of postage.

CH. C. RABOTEAU.

Raleigh, May 4, 1855. 47—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS TO THE

Most Attractive Stock of

FOREIGN DRY GOODS

they ever offered in this City, comprising

RICH FIGURED AND PLAIN
DRESS SILKS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
WATERED SILKS,
PLAID AND STRIPED
POU DE SOIES,
BLACK GROS DE RHINES,
CANTON SILKS,
GROS DE NAPLES
FLORENCES,
MARCELLINES,
SATINS,
RICH PRINTED AND PLAIN
BARAGES,
GRENADINES AND HERNANIS,
ORGANDIES,
JACKONETS,
LAWNS, PRINTS, CHALLIES,
BAREGE DE LAINES,
SUMMER BOMBAZINES,
ALPACCAS,
POPLINETTS AND CRAPE
DE SPANGNE,
CRAPE SHAWLS,
of every description.
BONNET and CAP RIBBONS,
TAFFETA and SATIN RIBBONS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES and HOSIERY,
Also, 300,000 yards of PORTSMOUTH, HADLEY AND LODI LAWNS, from 5 to 15 cents per yard.

March 15, 1855. 33—

Attention, Ladies!

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER TAKE PLEASURE in informing the Ladies that their assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS is now ready for exhibition, which they will be pleased to show them at their Store.

No. 8, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

March 15, 1855. 33—

STILL THEY COME!

TAKE OFF THE OLD BEAVER AND DON ONE OF those beautiful Spring and Summer Hats, which have this month been received, comprising all the styles of Straw, Felt, Wool and Fur Hats out, viz:

Men's Black Leghorn Hats,
" Tan " "
" Tea Col'r " "
" Canton "
" Petal "
" Panama "
" Cavalier "
" Wide Awake "
" Octagon "
" Sebastopol "

Boys and Misses Hats and Caps, Bloomers and Flats of all kinds. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES.—WE HAVE now in store a well selected stock of family groceries, comprising the following:
Stuart No. 1 Syrup.
Best Family Molasses.
Loaf, Pulverized and Crushed Sugar.
Brown and Clarified do,
Whole grain Rice.
Rio, Lagura, Java, and Mocha Coffee.
Imperial, Hyson and other Green and Black Teas.
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles.
Starch, Bar Soap, Spice, Ginger and Pepper.
Maccaroni and English Cheese.
Indeed all articles in the grocery line.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

EMBRIODERIES,

EMBROIDERIES!!!

OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

We respectfully inform the Ladies of Raleigh, and surrounding country, that we have just received by the late *STEAMER AFRICA* the handsomest and cheapest assortment of *Embroideries* ever seen in this City. We have also received

A SPLENDID STOCK OF

Bonnets, Capes, Gloves, Flowers, Talmas. Hosiery, Ribbons. Shawls, Shoes, And Dress Gooods.

Gents. Attention! Attention!!

Please call and examine our beautful assortment of—

Fine Frock Coats, Vests, Pants, Shoes and Boots, Hats and Shirts,

And particularly our magnificent assortment of

GOLD WATCHES,

which we will sell at cost, warranted to be as good as any in town

REMEMBER AND CALL!!

☞ *Two doors above E. L. Harding's.* ☜

SCHLOSS & BRO.

RALEIGH, N. C. March 20, 1855. 34—

PINEY POINT LINE TO BALTIMORE.

ON SUNDAY OF EACH WEEK.

FARE ONLY $4.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT the comfortable Steamer MARYLAND, Captain Chas. E. Mitchell, having been entirely refitted, enlarged and improved in every respect, is now on the route between Petersburg and Baltimore once weekly.

Passengers by this agreeable and economical line will leave Petersburg by the Morning Train on Sunday of each week at 4½ o'clock, A. M., and reach Baltimore in the course of the night, thus securing a connection with the different lines out of Baltimore the following morning in any direction.

Returning, passengers will leave Baltimore on the afternoon of Wednesday of each week, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Petersburg, by a special train, at an early hour next evening.

Fare in either direction, $4. Forward Cabin passengers same price, but with meals on board of the steamer Maryland included.

Fare for first class passengers between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the New Castle and Frenchtown line, $2 50; for second class do. $1 50—making the whole fare from Petersburg to Philadelphia, by this agreeable line, $6 50 only, for the first class passengers, and $5 50 for second class do., including meals for the latter on board the steamer Maryland.

For further particulars, or through tickets, apply at the Office of the Richmond, Petersburg and Potomac Rail Road Company.

RICHARD FURT, JR., Ticket Agent.

P. S.—Fare to Piney Point, with privilege of returning at any time during the boat season, $4 only.

R. F., JR., Ticket Agent.

February 27, 1855. 39—tf.

The Winter is Gone and the Spring is Come.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS FOR SALE ON REAsonable terms:
3 likely well broke Mules,
3 first-rate brood Mares, one by Imported Rowton out of a thorough bred Sir Archie mare,
Also, Cows and Calves, best breed North Devon and Shorthorned Durham,
Also, 1 or 2 Yoke of Oxen, likely and well broke,
" A few fine Young Bulls, best breed,
" 15 Sheep, ½ South Down and ½ Merino,
" 30 Barrels best Old Apple Brandy,
And a good 4 Horse Wagon and Gear.

SETH JONES,
Pemona, Wake County, N. C.

March 11, 1855. 31—tf.

N. B.—I have certificates to prove the blood of the above stock. S. J.

Spectacles Adjusted to Defective Sight upon Unerring Scientific Principles by E. Markens, Optician.

THE subscriber, so well known to the citizens of North Carolina by his frequent visits to Raleigh, as a skilful Optician, informs the public that for a short time only he can be found at Mr. Petersilino Music Store, where he will be happy to attend to all who should desire his services. He is able to aid almost all various defects of sight, as miopia, presbytia, presbytie amblyopia, Cataract, ect. His superior glasses and most beautiful assortment of Spectacles, and their accurate adaptation to the eye are so well known that they require no mentioning. Call soon, as his stay will be very short.

E. MARKENS, *Optician.*

At Petersilias Music Store.

Dec. 11, 1854. 5—

Spring Trade, 1855.

MUIR & BRYAN,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.,

No. 58, SYCAMORE STREET, PETERSBURG, VA.

WE HAVE RECEIVED DIRECT FROM EUROPE, per ships Constantine, Manhattan and Queen of the West, our Spring stock of Hardware, Cutlery, &c., embracing a large assortment of Flower Cotterkey and Solid Box Vices, Ellwell's Hilling and Weeding Hoes, Bright Steel Faced Weeding Hoes of a superior quality; Well, Trace, Fifth and Breast Chains; Knob, Stock and Padlocks; Wostenholms & Rodgers' Pocket Cutlery; Table Cutlery from different manufacturers, in single dozens and sets of fifty-one pieces.

We have also received a full supply of American Goods, purchased on the very best terms. We keep always on hand: Carpenters' Tools of all descriptions; Hand, Pit and Cross-cut Saws of Hoe & Co. and Spear & Jackson's manufacture; and a general assortment of all articles usually kept in similar establishments, to which we would solicit the attention of Virginia and North Carolina Merchants, promising them as great inducements as can be offered by any Jobbing House North or South.

MUIR & BRYAN.

sign of the Padlock, No 58, Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.

March 16, 1855. 36—2m.

First Premium Blank Books.

JNO. B. EGE,

(Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va., next to Pannill & Sons.)

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, OF HIS OWN MANufacture, and makes to order all sizes, styles and prices of Ledgers, Journals, Blotters, Cash, Railroad, Bank books, &c., &c.

Neatly ruled to any pattern, having an improved ruling machine; and having obtained the *first prize* at the Fair of the Union Agricultural Society of Virginia and North Carolina, would solicit a continuance of the generous patronage heretofore extended to him.

Call and examine.

☞ Northern prices.

Petersburg, March 2, 1855. 30—4f.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM AND after the 30th January, all dues to this Road for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods as the case may be.

This arrangement will afford great advantages to our customers by superseding the necessity of their employing more than one forwarding agent between New York and Raleigh, and having their goods or produce subjected to only one handling.

Agents cannot violate the above rule without subjecting themselves to removal.

The greatest care will continue to be taken by the officers and agents of the Company in every department of its business to accommodate the public and promote the interests of its customers.

Whilst the Western merchants are going North a passenger train will leave Raleigh in the afternoon, on the arrival of the train from the West on the N. C. Road, due notice of which will be given.

By order of the Board of Directors,

L. O'B. BRANCH, *President.*

As the Company has two Depots in Raleigh, merchants ordering goods to go up the N. C. Road are requested to have them distinctly marked so that their destination may be known, and they may be loaded to the through Depot from Petersburg or Portsmouth.

Raleigh, Jan. 17, 1855. 16—tf.

New Bakery and Candy Manufactory.

MRS. HARDIE DESIRES TO SAY TO THE public that she has recently employed a superior Baker and Candy Maker. She will keep constantly for sale

Cakes and Candies of great Variety,

and is now prepared to execute orders for cake for dinners and parties. Families and hotels can be supplied with any kind or any quality of desserts.

She will fill orders for Candy at wholesale, and forward it to any part of the State.

Raleigh, Nov. 29, 1854. 3—tf.

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.

January 9, 1855. 14—

SPRING TRADE.---MARCH, 1855.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED AT OUR NEW STORE, Nos. 78 and 80, Sycamore St., opposite McIlwain, Son & Co., to offer to Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina the most commanding stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS we have ever had.

One of our firm will remain in New York during the present month, and attend the Auction Sales, thus placing us daily in possession of many styles of Goods much below regular prices.

Merchants visiting this market would do well to give our stock an examination before buying elsewhere.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.

Petersburg, March 12, 1855. 32—y

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his personal attention to business intrusted to his care, and shippers may rely on having prompt returns.

Liberal advances made on consignments for sale in this market, or for shipment to Northern Ports.

March 9, 1855. 31—1y.

WATER POWER ON NEUSE RIVER EIGHT MILES EAST OF RALEIGH, AND FOUR FROM THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The subscriber is desirous to sell his water power across the Neuse River, known as the Stone and Cobb Mills, where there is an abundance of water at all seasons of the year, and a sufficient supply of rock at the old dam to build a new one.

Ten feet of water can be obtained with a dam eight feet high.

Should it be preferred to form a Company for manufacturing purposes, I am willing to become a member with a good and substantial Company of gentlemen.

If a Company is formed it is desireus that it should be done soon, as I have this day begun to rebuild the old dam across the river.

WM. R. POOLE.

January 22, 1855. 18—tf.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1855 and close the last Thursday in May.

RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography,	$10,00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	12,50
For any thing higher,	15,00
For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,)	20,00
EXTRA EXPENSES.	
Music on Piano,	20,00
Use of Instrument,	8,00
The same on Guitar,	
Drawing and Painting,	12,00
Oil Painting,	15,00
Needle Work,	5,00
Board per month,	8,00
Washing per month,	1,00

Musical Soirees will be given during each term.

T. T. GRANDY,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.

Dec. 19, 1854. 9—1yw.

NOTICE.—I SHALL SELL AT THE COURT House door, in the City of Raleigh, on the 3d Monday of May next, at twelve o'clock, the following town lots, or so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes thereon, and the costs of advertising the same, to wit:

Jos. B. Hinton,	for 1854,	part lot no. 66,	tax	$18 50
Dabney Cosby,	"	"	" 152,153,169	44 75
Jas. Chadwick,	" 1853–54	"	" 231, 20	37½
J. V. Caldwell,	" 1854	"	" 48, 5	75
Chas. H. Johnson,	"	"	" 76,77,93,94, 28	25
Wm. Terry,	"	"	" 1, 7	40
Mrs. C. B. Clarke,	1853–54	"	" 150,166,167, 49	50
Jos. J. Ryals,	"	"	" 51 39	25
Wm. Overbee,	1854	"	" 75	27½

JAMES H. MURRAY,
Collector for the City of Raleigh.

March 17, 1855. 33—td.

TEA.—THE FOLLOWING CHOICE VARIETIES of green tea have just been received and are for sale at the Drug Store of HAYWOOD & SCOTT:

Young Hyson,	Silver Leaf,	Golden Chop,
Gun Powder,	Plantation,	Oulong, and
	Neplus.	

Raleigh, March 16, 1855. 33—

PERFUMERY.—WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A supply of select articles for the toilet—come and examine them.

HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

June 9, '54. —62

BARGAINS.—I WILL SELL THE BALANCE OF my stock of CROCKERY and GLASSWARE at cost, for *cash*. The entire stock is *imported*, and to families wishing to replenish old sets, or lay in new ones, a rare chance is offered of so doing at a bargain.

I have a number of French China goods in setts and otherwise, together with a complete assortment of Ironstone and other goods—altogether comprising an attractive assortment at the prices I am now offering them at.

Meantime, having perfected other arrangements, I will close out the entire stock with the good will of the business on reasonable terms, to any party wishing to engage in it.

The business is profitable and constantly growing, and offers a good opening to a business man.

ALEX. MACRAE, JR.,
Importer of China, Glass and Eathernware,
Wilmington, N. C.

April 16, 1855. 42—1m.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER MADE AT THE Spring Term of the Court of Equity for the County of Wake, in the matter of Thomas Ruffin, Peninah Ruffin and others, the undersigned, Clerk and Master, will proceed to sell, at the Court House door in the City of Raleigh, on Thursday of May Court for the County of Wake, being the 24th day of May, the following valuable real estate, to-wit:

The residence of the late Dr. Josiah O. Watson, in Wake County, together with nineteen or twenty acres of land upon which it is situated. There is upon the premises a very handsome brick Dwelling House, large and commodious, an office on the main road near the corporate limits of the City of Raleigh; also a kitchen, stables, an ice house and all necessary out houses for a gentleman's residence; as well as an excellent Spring of water and a good garden.

Also, at the same time and place, nine lots of half an acre each, just outside of the corporate limits of the City of Raleigh and immediately facing the Dwelling House aforesaid.

Possession will be given on the day of sale. Persons desiring to examine the premises can call upon Mr. Dunn, who is staying upon the lot, or on William H. Jones, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Cape Fear.

Terms of Sale:—Bonds payable twelve months after the day of sale, with two, three or more good sureties at the discretion of the undersigned.

Enough to be paid in cash on the main purchase to pay costs of sale, &c.—say $300.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, C. & M. E.

April 10, 1854. 41—w&sw.td.

*** Register please copy until day of sale.

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, (*Successor to Oliver & Proctor,*) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.

He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,

Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy.
Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.

FURNISHING GOODS—A complete assortment, consisting in part of

Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 8-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.

In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.

With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determination to please, to merit its continuance.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.

The latest Paris and London fashions just received.

Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.

He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige ISAAC PROCTOR.

Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 97—

LANDS! LANDS!! LANDS!!!—FOR THE IMMIGRANT AND CAPITALISTS! Persons in search of homes, or investments in Texas, are respectfully invited to our office.

We have, for sale, more than two hundred thousand acres of land, in various parts of the State. Titles guaranteed.

Land located, claims against the State or individuals collected and adjusted.

Office on Congress Avenue, City of Austin, Texas.

As we buy land on commission, strangers will find it to their interest to purchase through us.

RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.

Real Estate Brokers, Collecting and Land Agents.

October 16, 1854. 94—

North-Carolina Six per Cent. State Stock.

Treasury Department, N. C.
April 18, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 10 o'clock, a. m. of the 21st May next, for the purchase of the following bonds, to be issued by the State of North Carolina, in sums of $1000 each, to wit: $96,000, running thirty years, bearing interest and date from the 1st January, 1855.

Also, $15,000, running thirty years, bearing interest and date from the 1st April, 1855.

And $50,000 running ten years, and bearing interest and date from the 1st January, 1855.

All of them are exempt from taxation by law.

They will all have coupons attached for the interest, at six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually; and both the principal and interest will be payable at the Bank of the Republic, New York, unless where the purchaser prefers to have them paid at the Treasury of the State.

Parties bidding, will please address their letters endorsed "Proposals for North Carolina Stocks," to the undersigned